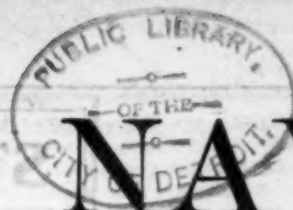


# ARMY

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# NAVY

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FORCES.

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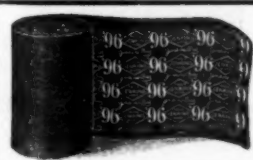
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SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1904.

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Notwithstanding the undeniable growth of sentiment in Germany in favor of submarine boats, there is still a strong feeling in that country against adding any considerable number of such craft to the royal navy. The leaders of this opposition hold that the submarine is as yet simply an experiment, that its value has not been demonstrated and that the tests which have been made with it prove nothing. As illustrating the sentiment of those who oppose submarines, special interest attaches to the following extract from an article published in the *Neue Militarische Blätter* of Berlin: "A German shipyard has constructed a submarine boat for a Berlin firm which the latter wishes to palm off on the government. The press is being utilized to this end in the usual manner, but this will have little effect in Germany. It will be a long time before the navy department will spend any money on novelties. Some are engaged in writing sensational articles, others are convinced of the possibility of improving submarine boats, and still others favor them solely on account of their cheapness. The apostles of peace, who see in them a cessation of naval wars, may also be mentioned. Moreover, the cheapness of these boats is only apparent. By the time a modern submarine is entirely completed and has stood all its trials, it may be reckoned in round numbers at \$125,000. For the defense of New York fifty vessels of the Holland type are considered necessary, which thus cost the snug sum of \$6,250,000. As the United States has a very extensive seacoast, with over twenty large cities to protect, not to speak of its newly acquired islands, it would need a submarine fleet of about 500 vessels, which would cost \$62,500,000, to which must be added the cost of shelters for the vessels and of trial docks for the training of the crews. The vessels can therefore hardly be called cheap. It may be that a submarine boat will also be purchased in Germany sometime for experimental purposes. That, however, there is no intention at present of acquiring a fleet of them, as France is doing, is certain, and the maneuvers which were made in the United States for the purpose of inducing that government to order seven Hollanders are sufficiently well known for us to be proof against them."

In some respects the militia law recently enacted by the legislature of Louisiana appears to be the best measure of its kind adopted by any State since the National Militia Act was passed by Congress. It brings the State military laws into harmony with the National law, conforms the organization and discipline of the State troops to the standards of the Army as nearly as can be done with a volunteer force of citizen soldiery and aims to place the whole militia system on a higher plane of efficiency and responsibility than it has ever occupied. One defect of the Louisiana militia organization hitherto has been the lack of laws to compel obedience to orders and to enforce compliance with the conditions of enlistment, but under this new act an active militiaman who refuse to respond to the call to duty, or any man of military age who, after volunteering or after having been drafted, refuses to answer the call, is liable to a fine ranging from \$10 to \$100 or to imprisonment for terms ranging from one month to six months. Whenever the militia is called out for service the Articles of War of the United States shall be in force, and military courts shall have all the powers granted to similar courts under said Articles of War. The Governor is also empowered to declare any part of the State or any locality where the militia is on duty, should he conclude that order can be more effectively maintained, to be in a state of insurrection, which is tantamount to a suspension of the ordinary processes of the civil laws in the district thus affected. It is evident from these fundamental provisions

that Louisiana has laid the secure foundations for a broad gauge and efficient militia system.

Germany has been treated to another fantastic vision of what it terms "the American menace," in a report to the effect that the United States is negotiating with Portugal for the lease of sites for two naval coaling stations, one in the Azores Islands, the other on the Portuguese coast about eighteen miles from Lisbon. The Berlin Post, taking this report in all seriousness, solemnly says: "This news is not without importance, because it illustrates America's endeavor to obtain influence in the Mediterranean. The news will not please the interested powers, for the United States, in coming near to Morocco, thereby places itself in opposition to France and England. The endeavors of the United States to find a base in the Mediterranean should not cause surprise. In principle, one has no objection to an American naval station near Morocco, but that Portugal was selected for this purpose causes the feeling that America is showing a lack of consideration toward Great Britain." It is almost cruel to the sensation-mongers of the Berlin press to smash this fanciful creation, yet truth compels the statement that it is a mere figment of the imagination. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Public Ledger quotes "the highest authority in the Administration" as disposing of it in this heartless fashion: "We may be negotiating for a coaling station in the mountains of the moon and for a training station on Mt. Atlas, but we are not after any of the Azores or any part of Portugal any more than we are after a coaling station in Morocco. The matter has never been discussed nor even thought of, and we have over and over again said that we wanted nothing of the kind."

Among the suggestions called out by the frightful disaster on the steamer General Slocum, is one from the Seattle Post-Intelligencer that the whole system of steamboat inspection be placed under the control of the United States Revenue Cutter Service. The need of a radical change in the system has been demonstrated beyond all doubt or question, and that a sweeping reform will follow as one result of the Slocum tragedy is almost a certainty. To transfer the work of inspection to the Navy or the Revenue Cutter Service would result in an immediate increase of efficiency and safety. The fitness of the officers of the Revenue Cutter Service for such work admits of no doubt whatever, and their assignment to it would bring about a closer association of our varied maritime bureaus. In support of its suggestion, our Western contemporary ventures the following remarks, which will receive universal approval: "One thing is certain. Officers of the Revenue Cutter Service would perform their duties uninfluenced by fear or favor. They would see that the provisions of the law were strictly complied with, and they would certainly be competent to do the work. They are already charged with a part of this responsibility, for it is a part of their present duty to watch closely for every violation of the maritime laws and regulations and to report the offenders. They have no sort of connection with the shipping interests, and are not dependent upon shipowners for favors for future employment or for influence. Neither have they cause of gratitude for past employment."

In view of the report that Russia has finally decided to send her Baltic fleet to the Far East, the British Government has thought it necessary to make an official statement to the effect that Russian warships will be allowed to coal at British ports only on condition that the coal so obtained shall be used solely to take the vessels to the nearest port in their own country and not to enable them to carry on hostilities with the enemy in other waters. This is simply an affirmation of the accepted principle of neutrality obligations. The intimation which has been given that the Russian ships would be permitted to take on coal at French and German ports makes it all the more necessary that England should remain steadfast to her traditional neutrality policy. Were she to assent to an arrangement whereby the Russian fleet might coal at her ports and then repeat the performance at the ports of a continental power on its way to the Far East, she would be, morally speaking, a party to a combination for the practical nullification of the fundamental law of neutrality. From that point of view Prime Minister Balfour's announcement that Russia will be required to give satisfactory assurances that the coal obtained at British ports shall be used only to convey the ships receiving it to the nearest port in their own country will be recognized as both just and prudent. It closes the gate to possibilities which might provoke an international complication of the gravest character.

What the Board on Construction more than a year ago decided to do is at last to be actually done. Orders have been issued assigning the protected cruiser Chicago to duty as flagship of the Pacific Station, where she will take the place of the armored cruiser New York. The latter vessel will proceed to the New York Navy Yard, where, after thorough repairs, she will be assigned to duty on the home station. Repairs on the Chicago are nearing completion at the Boston yard and it is hoped she will be ready for commission by the middle of next month, when she will be commissioned and start for her new duty under command of Capt. E. K. Moore. The vessel will be inspected at Hampton Roads, whence she will set sail for Valparaiso, Chili, stopping on the way at

St. Louis, Bahia, Montevideo and Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan. The Pacific Squadron will journey down the Pacific along the Chilean coast and will meet the Chicago at Valparaiso, where the transfer of flagships will be made. Although the Chicago is one of the first vessels of the new Navy, having been launched at Roach's ship yard, Wilmington, Dec. 5, 1885, she is still in first class condition, and is said to be one of the most comfortable and staunchest vessels in the Navy. By the time the Chicago becomes the flagship of the Pacific Station Rear Admiral Goodrich will have succeeded Rear Admiral Glass as Commander-in-Chief.

At a meeting of the council of the National Rifle Association of Great Britain, held at Bisle, July 12, it was decided that last year's contest for the Palma trophy should be considered abortive and that the trophy shall be retained by England, as custodian, until another match is arranged. In replying to the letter from the National Rifle Association of America, accompanying the returned trophy, the members of the council say they are unable to hold it as accredited winners for 1903, but they are prepared to act as its custodians provisionally and pending any further arrangements which might be made in connection with another match. The letter concluded with saying that the council were unanimously in accord with the American committee as to the importance, in the interest of international rifle shooting, of terminating the correspondence regarding this controversy as speedily as possible. This, it is hoped, happily ends the unfortunate discussion. It will result at any rate in a strict observance of rules by all competitors in the future. Both associations have shown a most commendable spirit of fairness in dealing with the matter.

In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of July 2, under the title "The Situation in Colorado," we published two communications relating to the labor troubles in that State which have attracted wide-spread attention. The first of those letters was so directly to the point and spoke with such clearness as to the legal and military questions involved that the question of its authorship has caused a vast amount of speculation. To remove all doubt on that point and place the credit where it properly belongs, we are enabled to state that the letter was written by Major Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, formerly of the United States Volunteers. It is commonly agreed that General Dodge's letter presents a broader and fairer view of the unfortunate troubles which have vexed the authorities of Colorado than has come from any other source.

Robert Blatchford, editor of the London Socialist journal, the *Clarion*, who is an ex-soldier, discusses the question of conscription in England which, as he states, has aroused universal interest in Socialist circles. Mr. Blatchford concludes that the fleet alone cannot defend England and that Imperialism without conscription is impossible. "As regards home defense," he says: "I am inclined to think that voluntarily service could be made effective. Many men for whose knowledge and capacity I have the greatest respect are of opinion that our Volunteers cannot be made efficient enough for home defense; but I shall make bold to argue against that view." Such is the opinion of a Socialist who is also a soldier.

If peace has her victories she also has her list of casualties, as we have had occasion to show in the case of railroads and other activities which are numbered with peaceful occupations. It appears that the Fourth of July celebration of 1903 in the United States resulted in the wounding of 4,762 persons, of whom 466 died. Ten others were totally blinded, seventy-five lost one eye, fifty-four lost either an arm or a leg and 174 lost one or more fingers, while 3,983 received minor injuries all more or less painful. Comparing these figures with the casualty list of the average modern battle, one might almost conclude that if there is anything less dangerous than peace it is war.

The Navy Department has in view the transmission of time signals by wireless telegraphy for the benefit of the Navy and of the merchant marine, with Key West as the first center, whence it is proposed to flash noon signals. "Ball Time" on the high sea by wireless is one of the innovations due to progress in this line of science, and it is believed that this idea will prove of great and increasing value to those who go down to the sea in ships. Key West will be connected with the Washington Naval Observatory.

The board for the determination of the site for a training station on the Great Lakes met at the Navy Department last week and will proceed to collect the necessary data preparatory to a visit of inspection to the various sites proposed. It is understood that the recommendation of this board will be final and the site they select will be the one which will be acquired by the Government.

A number of changes of station in the 8th, 9th, 11th, 16th, 21st and 28th Infantry were ordered this week. The order giving the details will be found under our Army head.



Capt. John E. McMahon, Art. Corps, U.S.A., has translated for the *Journal of the United States Artillery* an article on "Artillery in Battle Yesterday and To-day" by Major Thionville of the French army, which affords a timely discussion of the changes brought about in artillery tactics by the adoption of the rapid-fire field gun. Under the old regulations the first duty of the artillery was to seek out the enemy's guns and secure superiority of fire as speedily as possible, but under present conditions the thing to do in the preparatory engagement is to facilitate the advance of the infantry. Bearing in mind that now as in the past, the one object of artillery is to support the infantry, which bears the brunt of the battle, the immediate purpose should be to engage the enemy's artillery and infantry, choosing the one which can be most effectively assailed. The artillery duel of former days, in which long lines of artillery blazed away at each other until one was compelled to give in, has become virtually obsolete, and according to the French principle, the artillery in battle is divided into two groups, one, called the "crest artillery," whose duty it is to engage the enemy's guns, the other, known as the "infantry artillery," to accompany the infantry. Under the French system this division is made in the "group," which consists of three batteries, two groups constituting the divisional artillery. The divisional artillery commander indicates to the group commanders the mission and objective of each infantry regiment, thus clearly limiting the ground over which each group is to act. In general, the principal duty of the corps artillery will be to reinforce or relieve the exhausted divisional artillery. "To sum up," says the writer in conclusion, "we must not take too literally this division into crest artillery and infantry artillery; and we must be especially careful not to look upon them as of different natures, having distinct tendencies and methods of fighting. The whole of the artillery has but one object: To support the infantry from the beginning of the struggle to the final act, by attacking the enemy's infantry and artillery. This necessitates a distribution of the batteries—a distribution varying at different points of the battlefield and at different periods of the fight, always regulated by the commanding officer of the artillery on the principle of the economy of forces. He must never lose sight of the fact that the infantry battle is the main object and the artillery combat is only a means thereto. From this it results that every officer of artillery, of whatever grade, should become familiar with infantry, should study their tactics and modes of fighting in order to understand, at every phase of the battle, just what they are doing and what they desire."

In England, as in the United States, the question of manning the coast defenses is a problem of growing interest. There is a professional sentiment in England in favor of handing the coast defenses over to the Navy, but here in the United States there is no serious movement in this direction, it being held that it is not the function of the Navy to man the shore fortifications, that such an arrangement would needlessly increase the duty of the fleet and that just in proportion as it required the detail of officers and men to coastwise service, it would impair the effectiveness of the personnel. In England, on the other hand, it is contended that coast defense is logically a function of the Navy and should be under naval control. This view of the case was clearly expressed by Capt. E. W. Cotter of the British army in a recent lecture before the Royal United Service Institution in London, in the course of which he said: "I would ask whether the time has not come for handing coast defense over to the Royal Navy. As it is entirely subsidiary to naval considerations, why bring in division of responsibility, especially as such division is most acute at the very place where there is most difficulty, viz., at the entrance to harbors? Such a proposal does not mean abolition of our Fortress Artillery or Fortress Engineers, it merely means that these bodies would be included with the Corps of Royal Marines. In every large fortress the whole defense on the sea front would be in charge of the navy, that on the land side of the army, the duty of the governor of the fortress being to make them perform their separate duties for the common end. Such a division of duties and separation of responsibilities seems to be simpler and more logical than a system which involves joint responsibility, first, for every question connected with the principles on which the defense should be based, where naval considerations alone should be paramount; and secondly, joint responsibility at the very place where mistakes are most likely to occur."

Brig. Gen. Charles A. Woodruff, U.S.A., retired, was the orator of the day at the celebration of the Fourth of July at the Soldier's Home, Yountville, Cal. He was felicitously introduced by Col. Geo. W. Wallis, U.S.V., commanding the Home. In the course of his address General Woodruff eloquently reviewed the progress of the country since the Declaration of Independence, and asked for a pledge, in the words of the immortal Lincoln, "that, under God, this nation shall not perish from the earth." "We Americans," he said, "are a strange people. While posing as devotees of peace we owe much to war, and while never ready are always willing for war. And yet, while we owe more to the soldier than to any other class, we don't like an army." He continued: "I have tried to prove that but for the sturdy pluck and steadfast endurance of our soldiers in the revolution, the Declaration of Independence would have passed into his-

tory as the sentimental longings of impracticable philosophers and our constitution would never have been written; but for grand victory, for humanity and good government wrought out by our soldiers in the rebellion the union would have been dissolved, the emancipation proclamation a useless piece of rhetoric and the impracticability of a Republican form of government settled for generations, if not forever; but for the valor, energy and humanity of our soldiers in the Spanish-American War, Cuba would still be in a state of anarchy, the Philippines a source of bloody chaos and ruin, and our Government the scorn of civilization. I have tried to fairly show the deep, the unfathomable debt of gratitude our country owes to the American soldiers and sailors, for their great part in establishing, preserving and enlarging our republic and placing her in the front rank of the civilized nations of the globe."

There is a great deal of discussion in British naval circles over the fact that, while the British Admiralty have virtually abandoned the use of sailing training-ships, the United States is going in for such vessels on an increased scale. The British authorities take the ground that sailing ships are no longer useful in training young seamen, and that the best instruction can be given on vessels fitted solely with steam and the other appliances common to modern warships. In spite of this view, which is only partially shared by active officers of the British navy, there is keen interest in England in the two sailing training-ships now under construction for the United States Navy. These vessels which are identical in design, are the *Cumberland* and the *Intrepid*, both of which were laid down in 1903, the former at the Boston Navy Yard, the latter at the Mare Island Navy Yard. These vessels are of steel and are barque-rigged, with a length of 175 ft. 5 in., 45 ft. 7 3/4 in. in the beam, with a draft of sixteen feet and 1,800 tons displacement. Each ship will have accommodations for a commanding officer, nine wardroom officers, six warrant officers and 320 men. These vessels will be the finest of their class afloat, and their equipment will include all modern appliances for handling the sails together with an elaborate outfit of electrical apparatus, a refrigerating plant and other machinery. The armament will consist of six 4-inch 40-caliber rapid-fire guns, four 6-pounder rapid-fire guns, two 1-pounder rapid-fire guns and two Colt automatic guns. The model of these ships is such that, being barque-rigged, they will be able to carry a large sail area and are expected to develop a speed rate that will amply justify the interest with which they are regarded by British naval experts.

Brigadier General Baldwin, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Colorado, in a circular giving instructions as to meal tickets, which we note in this issue under our Army head, says: "Too much stress cannot be laid upon the deportment of soldiers while in dining cars and in dining rooms and the following instructions should be communicated to them when meal requests are issued; as these instructions form, in great part, the basis of the arrangements made with the railroad companies. The meal requests must in every case be presented before ordering meals. Meals should be obtained at eating houses en route unless the soldier in charge has been informed that the train will not stop for meals. At least two and one-half hours before meal time the soldier in charge will look up the train conductor, show his meal request and ask at what station the train will stop for dinner or supper, as the case may be; for breakfast, he will make his inquiries the night before. If the train conductor informs him that the train will not stop at a meal station, the soldier in charge will proceed alone to the dining car and ask for the dining car conductor. show him the meal request and ask when he shall report with his party for the meal. At the time the dining car conductor designates he will report with his party in the dining car. He should also be instructed that the meals are from a special menu agreed upon with the railroad company. He should also be directed to see that his party are clean and neat in their personal appearance, blouses buttoned up and that there is no loud talking, boisterous laughter or misbehavior of any kind."

The Navy Mutual Aid Association has just issued the call for assessments 273 to 277, both inclusive. The total amount paid over to beneficiaries reaches the very respectable sum of \$931,146.39, and the number of members on the roll, in good standing, at the beginning of July, 1904, was 863, paying a benefit of \$3,229.44. The following deaths have occurred since the last quarterly call for assessments: Rear Admiral James A. Greer, Comdr. William H. Nauman, Comdr. Allan D. Brown, Lieut. Comdr. Edgar T. Warburton, Lieut. Comdr. John N. Jordan, Lieut. Charles M. McCartney, and Gunner Andrew Harman. The number of members on the roll has increased from 857 on the first of April, and the association seems to be in a very flourishing condition, financially and numerically. It is earnestly enjoined upon all members of the Navy Mutual Aid Association to file with the secretary-treasurer complete proofs of relationship of beneficiary, births of children, and all other information which will be required for securing a pension in case of death.

While the military record of Col. Oscar F. Long, U.S.A., who, on July 11 was appointed brigadier general and placed on the retired list at his own request, includes an award of the Medal of Honor for distinguished gallantry

in action against the Indians at Bear Paw Mountains, Montana, it has been notable in recent years because of his part in the organization of the Army transport service between the Pacific coast and the Philippines. The exigency requiring transportation for large bodies of troops and enormous quantities of freight to the Far East confronted the Government with a problem in solving which it had virtually no groundwork to build on and no precedents to guide. The success of the work is sufficiently indicated by the simple statement that the service has carried fully four hundred thousand passengers, military and civilian, across the Pacific without the loss of a single life by accident, together with millions of tons of freight. This service has not only been safe, expeditious and so conducted as to insure the largest possible measure of convenience and comfort for troops in transit, but it has been managed so directly in the interest of economy that it will probably be continued as a permanent auxiliary to the military establishment so long as it is necessary to keep regular troops in our outlying territories.

The old scheme of organizing a Jewish regiment for the National Guard of New York has been resurrected. As pointed out in the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* several years ago when the project was then brought up, the organization of a company or regiment to represent any religious body whatsoever can fulfill no useful purpose and should not be seriously entertained. Its promoters are evidently only desirous of appearing in public in gold lace at the expense of the State. If they really aspire to military service they can join any number of organizations, where they will find congenial companions among men of their own and other religions. Any regiment organized on the basis of Jewish, Baptist, Methodist, Catholic, Presbyterian or other religious affiliations would be neither useful nor ornamental and a positive detriment to the military service. The number of men now allowed by law to the National Guard of New York is so nearly approached that no new regiment can be mustered in, and the present appropriation would not cover the expense of doing so. There is, however, no chance that the Jewish regiment or any other organization formed on a religious or other class basis will be mustered into the National Guard, and the sooner the promoters of such schemes realize it the better.

Gen. A. W. Greely, chief of the U.S. Signal Corps, has purchased for the use of that service two auto-wagons of special design for the carrying of construction supplies, the wagons to be thoroughly tested at the maneuvers of this summer and autumn. One has been sent west to Fort Leavenworth and the other will be tried out at Manassas. The wagons are said to be comparatively light and much like a touring car with the tonneau dropped. Where the back seat would ordinarily come is a box to carry wire, tools and the like. It is expected that by cutting down the weight all of the difficulties experienced in the tests of the ordnance auto-car will be avoided. The Signal Corps will also test the Fessenden wireless system, known commercially as the National Electric Signal Company. The latter has contracted to put up at its own cost a circuit of ninety-seven miles between Forts Wright and Schuyler on Long Island. Should it prove successful the Government will purchase it. Otherwise the loss falls upon the company.

The Navy Department has received from R. H. F. Sewell of New Orleans, a letter stating that he has closed a contract with the Cuban government to raise the wreck of the old battleship *Maine*, but that before beginning his task he desires to know what claim, if any, this Government has upon the property. Mr. Sewell's communication has been referred to the Judge Advocate General of the Navy and an interesting question is raised as to whether the wreck has been actually abandoned by this Government. The determination of this interesting phase of the question involves the right of the executive to abandon Government property without provision of law. It is said that Cuba lays no claim to the wreck, but merely desires it removed in the interest of navigation.

The "Questions and Answers on Elementary Gunnery," prepared by Capt. Harold E. Cloke, Art. Corps, U.S.A., and published in Circular 1, Headquarters Pacific Division, dated May 18, 1904, will be found of the greatest value to all officers and men of the Artillery. The circular is of twenty-eight pages, and aside from the questions and answers on elementary gunnery it deals with questions and answers relating to cordage, blocks, tackle, gins, shears, etc., knots and hitches, splices, rigging tackles, gins, shears, hydraulic jacks, etc. There are also questions and answers for 1st class gunners, a battery commander's table for 8-inch B.L. rifles and a gun commander's range scale.

All enlisted men of the U.S. Marine Corps regularly detailed as gun pointers, messmen or signal men or holding good conduct medals, pins or bars shall from and including July 1, 1904, receive the same extra compensation in addition to their monthly pay as is now or may hereafter be allowed to enlisted men of the Navy, provided that nothing contained in the executive order shall be construed to entitle any person to back pay for medals, pins or bars held or for services rendered as hereinbefore referred to or otherwise.



According to the contract signed June 28 by the Navy Department and the American De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company for certain wireless stations with 1,000 mile circuits in the territory adjacent to the Gulf of Mexico, it is intended to establish four stations—one at Key West, one on the naval reservation at Guantanamo, Cuba, one at some point in Porto Rico and one at some point in the Panama Canal Zone. It is stipulated that each of these stations shall be able to communicate with the other three, and that each shall also be able to receive messages from ships of the Navy using apparatus already installed within the communicating radii of said ships, and each of said stations is to be able to send messages to said ships at any points between such station and its communicating stations so that said messages can be received by said ships with the apparatus now in use on them. It is provided that the Bureau of Equipment of the Navy Department may establish the proposed stations at points other than those designated, that satisfactory communication is to be established between the stations at Pensacola and Key West as installed under this contract and that the station at Pensacola shall be able to communicate with ships of the Navy using the wireless telegraph apparatus now installed on them within the communicating radii of said ships and that the station at Pensacola shall be able to send messages to said ships at any point between Pensacola and Key West so that said messages can be received by said ships with the apparatus in use on them. All apparatus specified in the contract is to be delivered at the navy yard, New York. The Navy Department will provide transportation for all apparatus to the stations where it is to be installed and the Bureau of Equipment undertakes to provide the necessary buildings as well as the machinery to produce the electric currents required besides delivering at the Pensacola station two masts of 180 feet height and at each of the other stations named three masts of 180 feet height, the exact location of the masts at each station to depend upon local conditions. It is also agreed that the Government shall have the buildings and machinery ready for use within five months and that the contractor shall have the apparatus in operation within six months.

Judicial utterances with regard to the dignity of military service are as a rule so commendatory that an instance to the contrary which has recently appeared in Philadelphia is worthy of notice. A former private soldier of the Army returned to that city a few days ago bearing an honorable discharge after three years of continuous service in the Philippines. Finding his wife nursing a four-months' old infant, he refused to live with her or to contribute to her support, whereupon he was arrested for desertion. He was convicted, and the court, in ordering him to support his wife, said: "A man who goes to war is a fool. There is nothing in fighting. You should have remained at home and looked after your wife. That you were foolish enough to go to war is no reason why you should be released from your present responsibilities." Waiving entirely the question whether the law was correctly interpreted in this case, we do not hesitate to say that the dictum of the court quoted above is utterly unsound in reason, in morals and in public policy. The evidence shows that the defendant performed his military duty faithfully and well, and the record of that service is in nowise affected by any act of his prior to his enlistment. Any consideration which should have dissuaded him from becoming a soldier should also have prevented him from engaging in any other honorable vocation. The dogma that a man who goes to war is a fool is bigotry pure and simple, and is in exceedingly bad taste when uttered from the bench. We regret that it should have been declared from the bench by a judge bearing a name honored in our military service, that of Audenried.

The membership of the Army Co-operative Fire Association continues to grow in numbers, it having reached, according to report kindly furnished us by Capt. L. C. Scherer, its secretary, 1,000 members on April 30. Lieut. Rigby D. Valliant, 3d Cav., joined the \$2,000 class on that date and constituted the thousandth member. This is high water mark for the Association, being fifty numbers in excess of the highest number previously attained. These one thousand members are divided among the following five classes: \$400 class, 105; \$800 class, 213; \$1,200 class, 228; \$1,600 class, 60; \$2,000 class 394. Since the issue of the annual report in January last the Association has paid the following claims for losses among members: Capt. Sedgwick Rice, 3d Cav., \$110; Capt. D. A. Ketcham, Art. Corps, \$81.40; Capt. R. D. Walsh, 9th Cav., \$20; Lieut. C. C. Farmer, 10th Cav., \$64.55; Lieut. Thomas H. Jennings, 7th Cav., \$295.94; Lieut. F. I. Otis, 8th Cav., \$728.75; total \$1,500.64. The cost for each \$400 of insurance for the four months ending April 30 has been less than forty-five cents. Of the \$1,500 paid out \$200 was for losses incurred last year but not adjusted and paid until 1904. The showing made by the Association, of growth and low cost of insurance, should induce every officer of the Army, for whom it was organized and is being managed, to join it. There is no reason why this Association should not have upon its rolls the name of every Army officer whose property is within the fire limits. By fire limits is meant anywhere under protection of United States troops.

An officer of the British army, in a communication published in the Military Mail of London, suggests that one of the real needs of a modern army is a special corps of cavalry which shall perform scout duty and nothing else. He holds that even under present conditions cavalry is useful chiefly in scouting, and that in future operations the army possessing the most thoroughly organized scouting service will be the winner. As models of fitness for this sort of work he points to the North American Indian, who is not only master of the horse, but knows how to fire from the saddle. The writer whom we have quoted insists, however, that if the British cavalry is to be trained along the lines indicated, a higher standard for recruits must be adopted in order to attract men of education and resource into the service. Apart from their bearing upon the British service, the views of this British officer are interesting because of his high estimate of the value of the American Indian as a cavalry model. Yet an attentive study of the United States Cavalry would undoubtedly convince him that all the really desirable methods of the Indian as a mounted fighter were long ago adopted and in some respects improved by our mounted forces. The best evidence of this perhaps is the wholesome respect which the Indian has invariably shown for

the regular cavalry whenever he has met it in hostile operations.

The Berlin Tageblatt of July 14 tells a story which, if true, still further illustrates the fondness for chorus girls which characterized the conduct of the Russian Grand Duke Boris during his tour of the United States. The story is to the effect that Boris, who is a full cousin to the Czar and in line of succession to the Russian throne, recently arrived at Mukden with a retinue of young women of doubtful character. Upon learning of this, General Kouropatkin, commanding the Russian forces summoned the Grand Duke and told him that he must send the women away immediately. Boris angrily asked General Kouropatkin if he remembered to whom he was talking. The General replied: "Yes, perfectly. You are a lieutenant of Hussars. I am commander-in-chief of the army. You must obey my orders or take the consequences." The Grand Duke in a fit of rage drew his sword and slashed at General Kouropatkin, who stepped back, avoiding a serious blow, but the sword grazed his nose, inflicting a disfiguring wound. The commander-in-chief reported the affair by telegraph to the Czar, who immediately ordered Boris home. If this story be true it illustrates the difficulties with which General Kouropatkin has to contend.

Sir Geoffrey Hornby, in some remarks before the Royal United Service Institution, well stated the relations which should exist between the statesman and the seaman or soldier when he said: "It is for the politicians to tell me if they want the channel defended or not; that is their business. They tell me I am to defend the channel, and I say, 'I shall require so many ships, so many guns, and so many men.' That is my business." It is right that the country acting through its representatives should declare any policy it may think proper, but it should be left to those who understand the matter to decide what is required in the way of national preparation to make the policy adopted effective. The naval officer should be asked how many ships and guns are required, and the army officer how many soldiers, while to the Treasury officials should be left the determination of the question as to the amount of revenue required. Congress should of course exercise the proper supervision over the various estimates, but to altogether ignore expert opinion as is sometimes done in the case of the Army and Navy is the part of folly.

Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the Lakes, in reviewing the recent court-martial of an enlisted man, says: "The work of this court, up to the present time, has been most unsatisfactory, from the fact that it has been found necessary to return to the court for revision seven cases tried by it, on account of mistakes in the records. As the court was furnished with a stenographic reporter, who relieves the Judge Advocate of much of the onerous task connected with his duty, the matter is all the worse. As far as the work of the reporter went in recording the proceedings of the court, leaving only the findings and sentence to be entered by the Judge Advocate, the record was correct; but, after that, almost every mistake that was possible in so simple a task was made. Such carelessness, for these mistakes can be attributed to nothing else, not only unnecessarily consumes the valuable time of the officers serving as members of the court, as well as of the officers of these headquarters and all concerned, but results in a delay of justice, a prompt administration of which is strictly enjoined, and sometimes in a complete miscarriage of the same."

Sergt. Charles E. Montgomery and Privates Clarke and Winslow, Art. Corps, U.S.A., on duty at Fort Totten, N.Y., have been properly disciplined for having taken part in the hauling down of the British flag from the residence of John Armstrong at Whitestone on July 4. Corporal Mosely and Private William Brown, who also took part in the affair, were not punished. Sergeant Montgomery was fined \$25 and the others were fined \$5 each. When Captain Bailey imposed the fines on the men he said that he did so because they had entered Mr. Armstrong's property without permission or right. Sergeant Montgomery is a native of England, and has served in the British Army. He said to a reporter that in pulling down the flag he meant no harm, but committed the act because he thought the British flag was very much out of place flying in the face of American soldiers on Independence Day.

It is understood that Secretary of the Navy Morton will not announce until after his return to Washington early in August his decision regarding the report of the board on construction upon the proposed consolidation of the power plants at the Charleston Navy Yard. This decision will be of far-reaching importance to the Service because it is expected to set a precedent likely to be followed at other yards. Mr. Moody was inclined to favor the consolidation of the work at the various yards wherever it was practicable, and the efforts of Admiral Endicott, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, in this direction were approved by him and indeed were in accord with his suggestions. The proposition was brought up in the board on construction and after thorough consideration a report was made, which according to common rumor around the Department, is adverse to the consolidation.

The Chautauquan for July, in its "Highways and Byways" article, publishes an excellent likeness of Judge Advocate General George B. Davis, who is presented as the "Governor of the Panama Canal Zone." George Breckenridge has his full share of the talents of the Davis family, but he does not monopolize them, and he would be the last man to deprive George Whitfield Davis of the credit due him by presenting himself as a claimant to his honors. The two Davises are entirely unlike in personal appearance, but both are so good looking that neither can find occasion for offense in being mistaken for the other.

We are in receipt of a copy of the revised map of Korea and Manchuria, prepared by the Second Division, General Staff (Military Information Division), War Department. In this map the boundaries between the several countries are marked by colored lines and advantage has been taken of recent information to make the map

more complete and exact. The War Department map is very complete but it is so cumbered with detail that it is almost impossible to find any given place upon it. All of the places mentioned in our account this week of the movements of the Japanese and Russian armies may be easily found, for example, on the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL map, but he must have a genius for investigation who can locate them without much study, if at all, on the Government map.

Late Army orders of July 14 announce that Capt. Percy P. Bishop, Art. Corps., will proceed from Fort Monroe to Sandy Hook proving ground to test an elevation indicator constructed on his design. Lieut. Col. Otto L. Hein, 10th Cav., will report to Col. William M. Wallace, 15th Cav., president of the Army Retiring Board, at the War Department for re-examination. First Lieut. Thomas L. Rhoads, assistant surgeon is relieved at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., as attending surgeon and examiner of recruits in that city. First Lieut. Richard K. Cravens, Art. Corps., is relieved from the 16th Company, Coast Art. Second Lieut. James Prentice, Art. Corps., is transferred from the 116th Company, Coast Art., to the 117th Company, Coast Art. First Lieut. William I. Westervelt, Art. Corps., is attached to the 15th Field Artillery.

The new White Star liner Baltic—the largest steamship in the world—was visited by hundreds of people at her dock in New York city this week, and great admiration was expressed for the fine vessel. She is in command of Capt. E. J. Smith, R.N.R., and was built by Messrs. Harland & Wolff of Belfast, Ireland. She registers 24,000 tons and her capacity for cargo is about 28,000 tons, and the displacement at her load-draught about 40,000 tons. She is 726 feet in length. She is provided with engines of quadruple expansion type, arranged on the balance principle, which practically does away with vibration. They will enable her to steam about seventeen knots, the ship having been designed to meet the wishes of an increasing number of travelers who desire a combination of comfort and moderate speed.

In a letter to the New York Sun, Rear Admiral J. G. Walker, chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, says: "My attention has just been called to a published interview in your paper of this date with Mr. C. W. Russell, Special Assistant Attorney General, who has lately returned from Panama. He is made to say that 'three or four hundred marines had lived a year or so near Culebra, at Emperor, half of whom had died.' This is a very important mistake which should be corrected; it is evidently an error of the interviewer. A battalion of about 450 marines has been at Emperor for practically a year; at one time there were three battalions, about 1,300 men. Up to the last report not a single death has occurred, nor a serious case of sickness."

Rear Admiral George A. Converse, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, has received applications from six lieutenants for ordnance duty and from seven lieutenants, junior grade, seven ensigns and seven midshipmen, for instruction in ordnance. It will be impossible to find places for all of the applicants and a selection from these will be made with the greatest care and with an eye single to the good of the Service. Pending the selection the names of the officers who have applied will not be made public.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., has been ordered detached from the command of the Department of Columbia to assume command of the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governors Island, N.Y. He relieves Major General Corbin, who has been in temporary command of the department, as well as in command of the Atlantic Division. Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, now at San Antonio, has been ordered to take command of the Department of the Columbia.

Mr. Charles M. Schwab, of the Bethlehem Steel Company, who has sailed for Germany, goes there, it is said, to confer with the Krupp people as to their processes for manufacturing armor plate. Mr. Schwab expects to meet at the Krupp works several other men, both from this country and abroad, interested in the manufacture of armor plate. If the new process is found to be all that is claimed for it, it will be adopted in the Bethlehem steel plant.

The wireless telegraph station at Portsmouth, N.H., is in complete working order and messages are frequently exchanged between the stations on Capt Cod and at other points along the coast. The stations at Thatcher's Island and Cape Elizabeth have not yet been fully installed with the necessary apparatus and communications with those points have not yet been established.

The Chief of Artillery is preparing a general order of great importance, providing instructions for the Coast Artillery and rules prescribing target practice. The order will radically amend General Order 100, 1903, embodying changes shown by experience to be necessary.

The U.S.S. Plunger has been ordered out of commission at New Suffolk, New York, and the Albany out of commission at Bremerton. The U.S.S. Connecticut will be launched in September and the Louisiana probably the same month.

The following have been appointed to West Point since July 6: Fifth Indiana, George B. Hickey; Ind., Senator Fairbanks district, Roy Patchett; 9th Ky, G. C. McKee; 8th Cal., C. L. Moorman.

Because of the large number of boatswains and gunners who have applied to take examination for ensigns, an examination for these two grades will be held Nov. 1.

It has been decided to include practice with torpedoes in the regular Navy target practice. This innovation will probably go into effect in the fall target practice.

The Quartermaster General has received a report from Fort Myer in favor of the new campaign cap.



## OUR NEW SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Of Paul Morton, Secretary of the Navy, the New York Independent has this to say:

"President Roosevelt's selection of Mr. Paul Morton as Secretary of the Navy marks the rise of a sturdy American boy endowed with a bountiful supply of good sense and untiring industry, from an obscure place to one of the highest positions in the National Government. His selection is due entirely to his excellent judgment, his business-like methods, keen perception and determination to do the right thing at the proper time. His methods captivated the President, who desired to secure the valuable services of the competent railroad man."

"Mr. Morton was born at Detroit, Mich., forty-seven years ago, and is the son of J. Sterling Morton, the Secretary of Agriculture during President Cleveland's first administration. He began life with a common school education and at the age of fifteen was a low-salaried clerk in a railroad office. His remarkable ability and genial manners were responsible for his success and his promotion was rapid. Mr. Morton is of striking physical appearance, being six feet tall and well proportioned, having a deep chest, broad shoulders and weighing 180 pounds. His head is well formed, his brow broad and his nose is prominent, which indicates his strength of character. His mouth is firm and his hair and mustache are sandy and tinged with gray. His eyes are blue. He is extremely modest and seldom speaks of himself. He is a congenial gentleman and a good story teller; is excessively fond of outdoor sports, is an excellent horseman and plays golf well. For years Mr. Morton and President Roosevelt have been close friends, having many points in common, and the new Cabinet Minister has always been a welcome visitor at the White House during the present administration. He enjoys the distinction of having several times declined to enter the President's Cabinet. Mr. Morton is intensely American, and this fact attracted the President to him. He is not a politician in the strict sense of the word, but has always taken great interest in the welfare of the country. He is a strong believer in the employment of clean political methods, and his presence in the Cabinet will promote decent politics. Until recently he was a Democrat and during the campaign of 1896 aligned himself with the conservative elements of his party and voted for the Palmer and Buckner ticket."

"Secretary Morton began his railroad career in 1872 with the Burlington system and remained with it until February 1, 1890. His first services were as a clerk in the land department of the B. & M. R. R. at Burlington, Iowa, and his superiors recognizing his great ability promoted him rapidly. His wonderful grasp of affairs, his quickness in reaching a decision and executing his plans promptly brought about his promotion to be the assistant general freight agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, general passenger agent and later general freight agent. From 1890 to 1896 he was vice-president of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and president of the Whitebreast Fuel Company. From 1896 to 1898 he was the third vice-president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, and since 1898 he has been its second vice-president. Since his promotion he has dictated the policy of the road and its success is due largely to his wonderful executive ability. This varied experience has well equipped Mr. Morton for his position in the Cabinet, and his friends predict for him a decided success. In 1880 Mr. Morton married Miss Charlotte Goodridge and two charming daughters were the fruits of this marriage. One of them is married and will not make her home in Washington, but the unmarried daughter, Pauline, will accompany her parents, and the Morton family will be a distinct acquisition to the Cabinet circle."

## NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The Manila Times of May 26 tells the following curious story: "A mysterious attempt was made three days ago to restore to the Army Arthur G. Sharpley, formerly a lieutenant of the 12th U.S. Cavalry, who was recently dismissed from the Service on conviction by court-martial. The following despatch was received on May 24 by Lieut. Col. George F. Chase, 12th U.S. Cavalry, commanding at Camp McGrath, Batangas Province: 'Commanding officer, Camp McGrath, Batangas, P.I., Lieut. Arthur G. Sharpley, lately dismissed from 12th Cavalry, has been reinstated and assigned to Troop K, your regiment. Notify him. Acknowledge receipt. By command of Major General Wade, Simpson, Adjutant General.' In addition to the above another telegram was received, purporting to come from General Randall, commanding the Department of Luzon, which differed from the other in that it did not mention reassignment, but said that Sharpley had been reduced ten numbers. Sharpley was notified, rehabilitated himself in uniform and the paper work of turning over Troop K to him was begun. Meanwhile Colonel Chase telegraphed to division headquarters, repeating the supposed despatch, but wisely adding that 'judging from his recent actions I have reason to believe telegraph operator at Camp McGrath is not in his right mind. Please authenticate message through Batangas, not Camp Wallace telegraph office.' He was speedily informed through the Batangas office, as requested, that no such message had been sent, the latest information about Sharpley being the cable message saying that he had been dismissed. The affair was referred to the division signal officer for investigation. Suspicions were heightened at this juncture by the sudden departure of the telegraph operator, who is an enlisted man of the signal corps. He was pursued, however, apprehended and placed under restraint pending investigation. Had not the spuriousness of the order been detected by the telegram of inquiry, it is said that the entire troop property, including the troop fund, the amount of which is not known here, would have been turned over to the cashiered officer. An investigation is on to find out, if possible, where the telegrams originated and who inspired them."

The Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department has received a copy of an enactment of the Philippine Commission providing for the administration and temporary leasing and sale of friar lands, for the purchase of which the government of the Philippine Islands recently contracted. It provides for surveys, and permits the present occupants of any such lands either to buy or lease them, any leases to be for not more than three years and at a reasonable rental. Those wishing to purchase may do so at the actual cost to the government, and will be allowed ten years in which to pay for the same.

The Filipino Commissioners to the St. Louis Exposition will devote the remainder of their time in the United

States to a study of the tariff laws and industrial conditions in this country. Dr. Alejandro Albert, a member of the Commission, says: "While we are gratified to find that our Manila hemp is exempted from heavy duty, still I think something should be done to make a more favorable market for some of our other products. We have the finest grade of mahogany in the Philippines, which could be used with profit both to us and yourselves. All we could ask is that the American markets be opened to Filipino products as wide as the Philippine markets are to American goods."

Now that Gen. Vicente Lucban, the Filipino insurgent leader who commanded the insurrectionary forces in the Island of Samar, has been sentenced to prison for five years on conviction of violating his oath of allegiance and conspiring against the authority of the United States, we confess, reluctantly enough, to a sense of disappointment. The perplexing campaign in Samar proved Lucban to be a fearless and energetic fighter, shrewd, resourceful and audacious. He also displayed or seemed to display some of the qualities of a real soldier and to possess some understanding of the obligations of military law. When he was finally captured and announced that he was ready to take the oath of allegiance and behave himself we concluded that he meant it and that he would become a useful supporter of American authority. But we unconsciously flattered the man. The evidence at his recent trial in Manila that he had secretly cultivated the spirit of sedition among the irreconcilable Filipinos, that he had established unlawful relations with the disloyal junta in Hong Kong and had done his utmost to fan into flame the smoldering embers of insurrection. The end has come, however, and the treacherous leader, after violating his oath, has received his just deserts and been put away where he will cause no further trouble. Our error was in mistaking him for a soldier when in fact he was only a bushwhacker.

Justice McDonough, of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands, who has returned to the United States on leave, delivered an address at a banquet given in his honor in New York on the evening of July 9, in the course of which he vigorously refuted the "anti-imperialists'" contention that the Filipinos are suffering injustice under American control. Speaking from the experience and observation of eighteen months of distinguished judicial service in the Islands, Justice McDonough said: "The situation in the Philippines has been grossly misrepresented by some people. The Filipinos are not an oppressed people. They have laws as fine as ever were framed. In accordance with an act of Congress all bills of right and the Constitution are now applicable in the Philippines with the exception of the right to trial by jury, and the Filipinos never had trial by jury under Spanish rule and have not been used to it. The Filipinos are contented under American rule, and the men that formerly were with Aguinaldo are now loyal to the new order of things because the Islands are flourishing under the American Government. I differ with former Secretary Root on the question of turning over the Philippines to the Filipinos, the same as we did in the case of Cuba. Abandoned to their own designs, they would promptly start a civil war and set to work and annihilate each other. Besides, it would be bad policy. The Philippines are situated only two hundred miles from the coast of China with its 400,000,000 inhabitants, among whom we are going to find a future market for all we can manufacture."

Manila despatches report that a violent cloudburst swept over San Juan Del Monte, a suburb of that city, on July 12, and that 200 lives were lost in the flood that followed. The village was almost totally destroyed, and the neighboring country is overflowed, cutting telegraphic communications. The property losses are estimated at \$2,000,000.

The Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department has decided that \$3,000,000 of short term bonds of the Philippines, maturing September 1, shall be reissued. It is explained that the insular government could easily take up these bonds when they fall due out of the funds in the Philippine treasury, but it is deemed wise not to reduce the reserve fund to that extent.

## LIEUT. GUILFORD S. GARBER, U.S.A.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The brief despatch announcing the death of Lieut. Guilford S. Garber, Art. Corps, was a terrible shock to his many friends. The Army has certainly lost a brilliant young officer in the death of Lieutenant Garber. His friends are very slow to believe that his death was the result of dissipation, but rather of a diseased mind. Like many young men he was social and at times may have indulged in drinking. While at his home in Madison, this State, none of his friends noticed in any way that he had acquired this habit. We all look at it and believe that his mind was diseased by reason of his hard service in the Philippines, and we do not imagine he was a dissipated man. One who knew him better than any other, writes of him: "A sweet, affectionate little child—the first born; a bright and manly boy; a young man, genial, generous, ambitious. A soldier naturally, by inheritance, by instinct. A record luminous with kindness to the men under him; with studious application to books and work; with a proud record for danger faced, tropical heat endured and honors fairly won. With most marked affection for friends and devotion to parents, family and kindred; with success achieved, habits excellent and exemplary; no cloud upon the horizon—such a man does not lose his head for ordinary cause. Back of it all is the climatic influence of the tropics, the intense application and excited life of recent years."

"The bravest man in the British army but recently took his life in Paris because falsely accused of crime. Scarcely a week goes by but the inexplicable self-destruction of a Philippine officer or soldier is chronicled from temporary insanity, lying latent in the system and suddenly developed after return to this country. Some have died without explanation or word as to the cause of their act, others in their hallucination, have falsely accused themselves. Such has been the shocking fate of a young man of noble aspirations, pure purposes and ardent love of country."

"He has honored the city and State of his birth by his life and services. His high character and lovable personality will ever be cherished by his family, his relatives and friends. His shocking and untimely death will be remembered as a casualty of war, not less true and real because indirect and remote."

His ancestors were men who had held positions in the Army and Navy from the Revolutionary War to the present day. He was a member of the Loyal Legion, his father having waived his right to allow him to join and was proud of the order. With his position in the Army

he could say, "I stand where generations of my family have stood." He was a good, brave and conscientious soldier and all will think of him as a bright, happy-faced boy whose memory will not soon be forgotten.

W. W. DAUGHERTY, U.S.A., retired.  
Indianapolis, Ind., July 7.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Lieut. Henry C. Keene, U.S.N., retired, died July 6 at his home, 16 Lawrence street, Chelsea, Mass. He was 74 years old. He was born in Augusta, Me., July 1, 1830. He was descended in the direct line from William Bradford, the second Governor of Massachusetts, and his ancestors fought in the Revolutionary War, and the War of 1812. Lieutenant Keene went to sea as a boy of 17, rose to be a captain before he was 26 (in the merchant service), and left the merchant service to offer his services to the Government at the breaking out of the Civil War, and was appointed an Acting Master, Sept. 21, 1861. He had been a great sufferer from rheumatism for many years, and for the past two or three years had been unable to leave his chair. His death was caused by acute stomach and bowel trouble. At Port Royal, in 1861, while he was acting master of the steam gunboat Ottawa, a solid shot took off his right leg. That shot is still in the Lieutenant's home as a souvenir of the battle. He was made a lieutenant in 1862 and given command of the storeship Fredonia, on the South American Station. Later he was given command of the 11-gun battery at Portsmouth, N.H., and was in charge of the naval rendezvous there. In 1865 he was appointed naval storekeeper at the Charlestown Navy Yard, and in that year moved with his family to Chelsea, where he resided until his death. He was storekeeper at the navy yard in 1865, 1866 and 1867, and then was made commander of the rendezvous. He was transferred to the Regular Navy March 20, 1871, and placed on the retired list with the rank of lieutenant. Lieutenant Keene married Miss Flora Means in Maine, and she survives him. Their four children are Capt. Henry C. Keene, jr., U.S.A., now at home on a leave from Fort Harrison, Mont.; Miss Alice Keene, who lives at home; Miss Mary S. Keene, teacher of French in the Chelsea High School, and Thomas M. Keene, a civil engineer in the service of the Cuban government at Havana. The remains of Lieutenant Keene were buried at his boyhood home, Augusta, Me., where his father built part of the Kennebec arsenal.

Gen. José Toral, who commanded the Spanish garrison at Santiago, Cuba, in 1898, when that place surrendered to the United States forces, died in a lunatic asylum near Madrid July 10. The General brooded over his capitulation until he became incurably insane. He was about 65 years of age.

The infant son born to the wife of Post Comy, Sergt. J. W. Stuble, U.S.A., at Fort Washakie, Wyo., June 20, died at the same place June 24.

Mrs. Julia Egbert Dove, whose death was briefly noted in the JOURNAL of June 25, was well known in Army and Navy circles. She was the widow of Capt. William E. Dove, 12th Infantry, and the daughter of the late Daniel Egbert, Medical Director in the United States Navy. Her brother was Col. Harry C. Egbert, 22d Infantry, who was killed in the Philippine Islands in March 1899. During her early married life Mrs. Dove saw much service in California and Arizona, and passed through many of the hardships of Army life. For some years she has been in delicate health and her death was very sudden, due to paralysis of the heart. She is survived by one sister, Miss Katherine Egbert of Bedford, Mass., and two sons, Capt. Wilbur E. Dove, U.S.A., retired, and Mr. Paul Dove, Ordnance Department, U.S.A., Watertown Arsenal, Mass. She died at Bedford, Mass., June 17, and was buried in Arlington Cemetery, Va., in the lot adjoining that of her brother, Colonel Egbert. The service was read by Chaplain Pierce, U.S.A., stationed at Fort Myer, Va.

Mrs. Charles H. Bonesteel, widow of the late Major Bonesteel, U.S.A., died at Plattsburg, N.Y., July 9. Mrs. Bonesteel had been suffering from a severe illness of several months' duration. She leaves three children, the elder, Katherine, the wife of Lieut. Charles B. Stone, jr., 16th Infantry; Charles Hartwell, a member of the 4th Class at the Military Academy; Mary Greene, aged nine years, who will make her home with her sister, Mrs. Stone. Funeral services were held at St. John's church, Plattsburg, Monday, July 11, and the remains interred in the Bonesteel family plot at Bridgeport, Conn.

Mr. Albert G. Peirce, father of Capt. W. S. Peirce, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., died at Burlington, Vt., July 11.

The funeral of Mrs. Hepza Gardner Werden, widow of Rear Admiral Reed Werden, U.S.A., took place from the home of her nephew, Mr. Jefferson Norris, near Reisterstown, Md., July 11. Services were conducted at All Saints' Episcopal church, Reisterstown, by Rev. Joseph Fletcher. Interment was made in the church cemetery. The body of Rear Admiral Werden rests in a cemetery in New York. He died in 1886, and since then Mrs. Werden has resided at Newport, R.I., with her nephew, Mr. Jefferson Norris, and his sisters, Misses Serita and Susan Norris. Mrs. Werden was seventy-five years of age.

Col. Benjamin Frank Gott, who died at Montclair, N. J., July 12, in his seventieth year, was a private in the 8th Regiment, New York National Guard, in 1850. At the breaking out of the Civil War he recruited a company for the 57th Regiment, New York Volunteers, and also assisted in the formation of the 47th Regiment, State Militia. He was subsequently known as the father of the latter organization. In 1861 he went to the front as captain in the 57th Regiment, serving under General McClellan until late in 1862, when he was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the 147th Regiment, New York Volunteers, afterward being promoted to the command of the regiment. He served with distinction until the close of the war.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Mabel Alva Messenger and Lieut. Charles Wells, U.S.A., were married on July 5 in Christ Episcopal church, Chicago, Ill., by Rev. Dr. Charles Herbert Young, and a wedding breakfast at the Auditorium Annex followed. Owing to the illness in the family the wedding, which was set originally for June 28, was necessarily postponed, and only the immediate members of the family were present at the ceremony. The bride wore a traveling dress of dark blue material and a loose-fitting coat of champagne colored broadcloth with hat and gloves to match. Mrs. Elizabeth Messenger gave her daughter in marriage. Lieutenant and Mrs. Wells



left for a week's sojourn in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia, to be followed by a tour of Mexico.

Miss Mary Bright Wallace and Lieut. Gilbert A. McElroy, U.S.A., were married on July 13 at the Swedenborgian church, San Francisco, Cal.

Miss Lily Middleton, daughter of the late John Middleton, was married in Grace church at New York city July 11, to Asst. Surg. Paul T. Dessez, U.S.N. Miss Middleton was given away by her brother, Mr. Alexander Center Middleton. She wore a gown of white satin crepe de Chine, combined with old lace, the same worn by her mother, and instead of the conventional bridal veil she wore a toque of white lace, trimmed with white rose buds. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. After the ceremony the bride and bridegroom left on a brief trip to the mountains. On their return they will go to Annapolis, where Dr. Dessez is stationed.

Miss Fay Quinby, daughter of Col. Ira Quinby, was married at Morris, N.Y., on June 22 to Lieut. George W. Wallace, 9th U.S. Inf. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. George H. Sterling, rector of Zion Episcopal church, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. A reception followed at the beautiful country home of the parents of the bride.

Capt. and Mrs. Willoughby Walke announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Julia Willoughby Walke, to Lieut. Charles Henry Rich, 20th U.S. Inf.

Mr. Clyde V. Lancaster and Miss Kate Eckles were married at San Antonio on June 30. The bride is the daughter of the late John Wesley Eckles, formerly a captain in the 15th U.S. Inf., and granddaughter of the late Col. John Sanford Mason, 9th U.S. Inf.

The engagement is announced of Miss Louise M. Stephenson, of Portland, Ore., to Lieut. George E. Kumpke, Signal Corps, U.S.A.

#### PERSONALS.

Major W. P. Gould, U.S.A., is at Luddington, Mich. Lieut. F. R. Brown, 9th U.S. Inf., is on leave at Cornell, Ill.

Mrs. W. E. Almy has left Philadelphia for Back Hill Falls, Penn.

Brig. Gen. S. L. Woodward, U.S.A., retired, is at 5710 Clemens avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Gen. E. L. Huggins, U.S.A., has left Florida, and is now at Yonkers, N.Y.

Gen. John P. Hawkins, U.S.A., has gone on a visit to the Isle of Shoals, Portsmouth, N.H.

The Admiral of the Navy and Mrs. Dewey are at Manhattan Beach and later will visit Saratoga.

Col. E. P. Pearson, U.S.A., retired, has gone to Nantasket Beach, Mass., where he is stopping at the Rockland House.

A daughter, Mary Baldwin Brittain, was born to the wife of Lieut. C. B. Brittain, U.S.N., at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., July 7.

The United Service Club, Pall-Mall, of London have secured an extension of the lease of the premises they occupy for a further period of sixty years.

Major C. M. Perkins, U.S.M.C., who has been sick in the naval hospital at Yokohama, Japan, has been ordered to the naval hospital at Mare Island for treatment.

Mr. Chester O. Newton is on a visit from New York at his home, Winthrop, Mass. Mr. Newton is a brother of Lieut. and Mrs. James Eveleth Wilson, Art. Corps.

Miss Helen Rodgers, sister of Comdr. Wm. L. Rodgers, U.S.N., is occupying her cottage at Jamestown, R.I. Her sister, Mrs. Giles, is passing the summer with her.

Gunner Joseph Hill, U.S.N., is on a month's leave at 176 Montauk avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y. At the expiration of his leave he is directed to hold himself in readiness for orders to sea.

Lieut. Comdr. H. A. Field, U.S.N., who has been ordered to special duty at Schenectady, N.Y., but recently returned from a full cruise on the Asiatic station. Mrs. Field and their daughter, Julia, will join him at Schenectady.

Mrs. William Sheffield Cowles, wife of Captain Cowles, of the U.S.S. Missouri and sister of President Roosevelt, has sold her handsome house in New York city and will probably make her home in Washington for the immediate future.

No action has yet been taken by the Secretary of War upon the court-martial case of 2d Lieut. John McEl. Pruyn, who while on duty in the Philippines was tried on charges which included intoxication, violation of quarantine regulation and disrespect to a sentinel.

Lieut. E. H. De Lany, U.S.N., has been detailed for duty at the naval station at Culebra, W.I., with additional duty on board the Gloucester, on the books of which vessels he will be borne for convenience of the pay officer attached to that station.

Mrs. William Fendall, who was formerly Miss Lillian Myers, daughter of the late Gen. Abram Myers, U.S.A., will pass the summer at the Yellow Springs in Virginia. Mrs. Fendall's daughter, Mrs. Bryan, will also go to the Yellow Springs. Mr. Fendall will join them later.

Brig. Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A., is about to leave Washington for Seattle, and thence to Sitka, Alaska, where he will attend the formal opening of the cable between those two cities. The last stretch of 130 miles from the Sitka end is now being laid, and it is expected that the line will be completed and in working order before many days.

Two events of July 10 in Spain possess a large degree of dramatic interest for the American public. One was the death, in a madhouse, of General Toral, who surrendered the Spanish forces at Santiago de Cuba to the United States on July 17, 1898, and the other was the presentation to Admiral Cervera of a testimonial by a large number of American citizens expressing their gratitude for his humane treatment of Lieutenant Hobson and the sailors with whom he was taken prisoner in their attempt to block the entrance to the harbor of Santiago. The melancholy death of General Toral will be sincerely regretted in America. He was an accomplished officer of unquestionable honor and courage whose surrender was one of the inevitable vicissitudes of war which involved no discredit. The doom of the Spanish cause was sealed while Linares was still in command and when Linares withdrew it fell to the lot of Toral to perform the act of submission which conditions had made unavoidable. As for the presentation to Admiral Cervera, it undoubtedly expresses the sincere respect of the American people for his chivalric qualities as man and officer. The event derives an added interest, too, from his statement that his treatment of Lieutenant Hobson was "inspired by superior orders." That phrase affords material for endless guessing and speculation.

Major John Biddle, U.S.A., has left Washington, D. C., on a short leave.

Gen. D. S. Gordon, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Gordon will spend the summer at Elkton, Rockingham County, Virginia.

Gen. A. E. Bates, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bates have arrived at their new summer home near Pittsfield, Mass., which has been completed.

Lieut. Col. B. R. Russell, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Russell and their children have gone to Eagles Mere, Pa., where they will remain until late in the summer or perhaps until autumn.

Rear Admiral T. T. Caswell, U.S.N., is passing the summer at Coburg, Canada. Chief Engineer Fitch, U. S.N., and Mrs. and the Misses Fitch are also at Coburg for the summer.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. G. D. Arrowsmith, 26th U.S. Inf., July 2, 1904, at Fort Sam Houston, Tex. The new arrival is a granddaughter of Gen. D. J. Craigie, U.S.A.

One thousand seven hundred representatives of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, of Newark, N.J., visited West Point on Tuesday afternoon, July 12. Evening parade was held in their honor at 4 p.m.

Mrs. Mary A. Hickey, of New London, O., mother of Lieut. A. L. Bump, 8th U.S. Inf., has been visiting Mrs. Bump and the Lieutenant at Fort Jay, Governors Island, N.Y., from June 17 to July 11.

The following officers of the Navy have been admitted to membership in the Navy Mutual Aid Association: Midshipman Donald Cameron Bingham, Lieut. Harlan Page Perrill and Midshipman Edward John Marquart.

Lord Roberts, if he comes to this country, may also go to Australia, where his wife's sister is married to Archdeacon Beamish, of Geelong, Victoria. Lord Roberts has also been invited to visit New Zealand as the guest of the colony.

Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee, wife of General Lee, U.S.A., retired, with her daughter is visiting her daughter and son-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Rhea, 7th U.S. Cav. at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga., where they will remain until autumn.

Comdr. A. C. Baker, U.S.N., has been ordered to duty in Asia and sails per steamer Mongolia from San Francisco July 26. Mrs. Baker and family have taken a house for the summer on Martha's Vineyard, near Nemesha Light, Gayhead, Mass.

Mr. E. W. Scott at present a Yale divinity student, who will be ordained September or October next, has been selected for the vacant position of chaplain in the Navy, and as soon as ordained will receive orders for duty. He is of the Congregationalist denomination.

Among those who are now en route for the United States from the China station are Lieut. Comdr. Thomas W. Kinkaid, U.S.N., and Paym. W. A. Merritt, U.S.N. Both are from the Oregon and both will be placed on waiting orders as soon as they arrive in this country.

Miss Emma Sedgwick, daughter of the late General Sedgwick, U.S.A., has returned to Washington from a short visit to Mrs. Junius Morgan at her home in Princeton, N.J. Gen. and Mrs. A. J. Perry, the parents of Mrs. Morgan, are now the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Morgan.

Among the recently successful candidates for admission to the Naval Academy is a son of Rear Admiral Charles R. Roelker, U.S.N., retired. Young Roelker failed in one or two unimportant particulars last year, and his success with the second venture is the cause of many congratulations.

Lieut. Henry E. Rhoades, U.S.N., on duty at the New York Navy Yard, and Mrs. Rhoades are spending June and July at Hotel Bensonhurst, Bensonhurst-by-the-Sea. His daughter, Mrs. N. Frederick Van Hosen, and her husband, the Rev. Mr. Van Hosen, are also with Lieutenant Rhoades at the seashore.

The War Department has informed General MacArthur at San Francisco that Lieut. William B. Aiken, who was tried by court-martial charged with breaking arrest and sentenced to dismissal, shall be allowed to take two months' leave of absence, provided he tenders his resignation at the expiration of that leave.

Mrs. Glennie Tarbox, wife of Lieutenant Tarbox, of the Navy, and her sister, Miss de Kraft, have closed their house, 812 Nineteenth street, Washington, D.C. Mrs. Tarbox and her daughter will spend the summer at Hamilton, Va., but Miss de Kraft will remain in the city, spending the summer with Mrs. O'Toole, of 1834 I street, N.W.

The following have recently been elected companions of the first class of the Order of Indian Wars of the United States: Gen. Ezra P. Evers, U.S.A.; Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A.; Lieut. Col. George P. Borden, 5th Inf., U.S.A.; Lieut. Col. William H. C. Bowen, 13th Inf., U.S.A., and Capt. William Baird, U.S.A. The commander of the order is Gen. B. J. D. Irwin, U.S.A., and the office of the Recorder, Gen. G. W. Baird, is at 1729 New York avenue, Washington, D.C.

Among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., during the week ending July 13, were the following: Asst. Naval Constr. W. P. Roberts, U.S.N.; Col. C. R. Suter, U.S.A.; Lieut. F. L. Buck, U.S.A.; Lieut. R. B. Putnam, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. B. H. Dorcy, U.S.A.; Asst. Surg. L. W. Bishop, U.S.N.; Lieut. A. L. Christie, U.S.A.; Lieut. J. B. Barnes, U.S.A.; Lieut. A. Strebler, U.S.A.; Civil Engineer C. W. Parks, U.S.N.; Comdr. W. C. Eaton, U.S.N.; Pay Dir. Stephen Rand, U.S.N., and Mrs. Rand.

Lieut. Comdr. Harold P. Norton, U.S.N., who recently returned from a full cruise on the Asiatic station, has been ordered to duty at the New York Navy Yard in the department of steam engineering. It is not improbable that Commander Norton will be assigned to the position now held by Capt. J. A. B. Smith, U.S.N., at that yard on the latter's retirement early next year. Commander Norton was the inspecting officer of the machinery of the Albany during her construction in the works of Sir William G. Armstrong, Mitchell and Company, Elswick Yard, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Colonel Gouraud is planning for a meeting in London of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, to be followed by a banquet. It is proposed to establish the custom of holding such a meeting annually. The present affair will include ex-officers of the Confederacy, members of the Society of the Cincinnati, the Spanish-American War Veterans, the Roosevelt Rough Riders, Sons of Veterans of the Union and Confederate Armies, Sons of the American Revolution and the descendants of British naval and military officers who served in the war of the American Revolution. The last would include the descendants of Benedict Arnold, of whom we presume there are some remaining in England.

Rear Admiral Schley, U.S.N., and Mrs. Schley, are passing the summer at Great Neck, Long Island.

Major Black of the Isthmian Commission, after thirteen months in Panama, has arrived in Washington, D. C., on leave.

Lieut. Comdr. H. P. Jones, U.S.N., has been ordered to command the Scorpion, relieving Lieut. Comdr. C. J. Roush, who proceeds home.

Lieut. O. D. Duncan, U.S.N., is enjoying the beauties of the Delaware Water Gap, Pa., where he is stopping at the River View House.

Pay Director Stephen Rand, U.S.N., and Mrs. Rand have returned from the Philippine Islands, and are now at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. J. S. Loud, wife of Col. J. S. Loud, U.S.A., has returned to her home, 3209 Thirteenth street, N.W., Washington, from a visit to Atlantic City.

Lieut. L. R. Sargent, U.S.N., who has been on duty on the U.S.S. Denver, has been appointed an aide on the staff of Rear Admiral Goodrich, ordered to command the Pacific Squadron.

Miss Hunt, sister of Pay Inspr. Livingston Hunt, U. S.N., has left Washington, D.C., for a visit to her brother, Mr. Thomas Hunt, and Mrs. Hunt at their beautiful home on the Hudson river, N.Y.

Capt. James A. Moss, 24th Inf., left Governor's Island Wednesday, July 6, for Mannassas, Va., where he went as a member of a board of officers appointed by General Corbin to select the sites on which the troops will camp during the maneuvers next September.

Capt. Joseph G. Eaton, of the U.S.N., has been spending a few days in Plainfield, Conn., as a guest at Lafayette House. He is a descendant of Judge Joseph Eaton who was a pillar of strength to the town in civil and ecclesiastical matters. He was probate judge from 1820 to 1845. Captain Eaton is commander of the battleship Massachusetts.

Lieut. Allan Lefort, of Fort Banks, Mass., entertained a number of his friends at his bachelor quarters on Wednesday evening of last week to a champagne supper. Among those present were Lieutenant Metcalf, Capt. and Mrs. Strong, Lieutenant Shook, Miss Freeman, of Newport, Mrs. Wilson, wife of Lieut. James E. Wilson, Col. and Mrs. Dean and several others.

Capt. George W. Kirkman and Lieut. Hugh Kirkman are visiting at 2017 Kalorama avenue, Washington, their father's home. Col. Joel T. Kirkman, the amputation of whose foot was made necessary by an injury received in being knocked down by a car while boarding it, is still at the Washington Barracks hospital. His surgeon reports that the operation has been very successful and that Colonel Kirkman will be sent to his home in a few days.

Among those who successfully passed the rather stiff examination for entry into the Marine Corps at the recent examinations in Washington was Mr. Clayton B. Vogel, of Philadelphia. Mr. Vogel is a nephew of the late Rear Admiral J. C. P. de Kraft, U.S.N., and a grandson of the late Lieut. Samuel Chase Barney, U.S.N. The number of candidates examined was eighteen and Mr. Vogel passed number two. As soon as his commission is made out he will be assigned to duty at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., for instruction, following which he will probably be ordered to foreign service.

Lieut. L. S. Carson, 8th U.S. Cav., is visiting Mrs. Carson's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Halliday, at Fort McPherson, Ga. Having graduated at the General Service and Staff College, Lieutenant Carson is now enjoying a well-deserved two months' leave. His father, Capt. E. Scott Carson, visited him a week at Fort Leavenworth before graduation. Captain Carson, Lieutenant Carson and wife took in the World's Fair on their way South. Captain Carson returned to South Carolina on July 6. Mrs. Carson and the Lieutenant will visit his relatives in South Carolina before returning to Fort Sill, O.T., in August.

The retiring board in the case of Major C. W. Foster, Art. Corps, is still in session at Governors Island. Major Foster is making a stubborn fight against retirement and a large amount of testimony is being taken. Major Foster is now in his fifty-first year and would not be retired for age until Dec. 28, 1917. He was graduated from the Military Academy in 1870, No. 20, and was first appointed to the 4th Infantry, being transferred to the 3d Artillery two months later. He was promoted captain, 6th Artillery, in 1898, and major, Art. Corps, July 31, 1903. He was No. 35 on the lineal list of Artillery at the date of the last register.

The Navy Department has accepted the resignation of Asst. Paym. Arthur H. Cathcart. The case of Mr. Cathcart is peculiar. While on duty in the Philippines his pay accounts became tangled up. He was brought home in due course of time and assigned to duty on the Dolphin. He was given opportunity to straighten out his accounts, but at the time apparently found it impossible to make any headway in this direction, and suffering from neurasthenia was placed on sick leave. He was eventually restored to active duty and was promoted. It is understood that his accounts were finally straightened out, but his health was apparently still bad and he has resigned.

The first reunion of the veterans of the 6th Army Corps was held on the battlefield of Monocacy, near Frederick, Md., July 9, and nearly 150 survivors of that conflict were present. Gen. Lew Wallace, who commanded the Union forces, was at the reunion, and among others present were Gen. W. H. Seward, of New York, Gen. John W. Schall, of Philadelphia, Gen. W. H. Henry of Quebec, Can., Gen. Warren Keifer, of Ohio, Colonels Bond and Emerick, of New York, State Senator Roe, of Massachusetts, Col. Stable, of York, Pa., and many other commissioned officers. Survivors of the 87th Regiment, which participated in this battle, arrived from York, Pa., in the morning, accompanied by a large number of visitors.

Brig. Gen. D. W. Benham, U.S.A., has re-written his "Treatise on Cribbage," and has placed the manuscript in the hands of A. C. McClurg and Company, Chicago, for publication in book form. The second edition will be much more thorough than the first, as it contains about two-thirds more matter. Under the following headings it covers all the points in play and counting and is the most complete work ever published on the game: "Objects of Game," "Combinations, Examples to Help the Beginner," "Sequences and Fifteens in Play," "Showing," "Suggestions for Good Play," "Baulking," "The Crib," "Keeping," "Leading," "Playing Off," "Playing On," "Five Card Cribbage," "Seven Card Cribbage" and a few of the many combinations that can be made with cards and their counting value in the game. The book, when issued from the press, can be procured from A. C. McClurg and Company, Chicago, Ill.



Mrs. Bell, wife of Gen. J. M. Bell, and her niece, Miss Hones, were passengers on the Kronland, sailing for Antwerp July 9. After a short stay in Belgium they will go to Carlsbad for the month of August.

Lieut. A. C. Cron, who was formerly a cadet at the U. S. Military Academy and recently appointed a 2d lieutenant from battalion sergeant major, 27th Infantry, has been assigned to the 10th Infantry with station at Fort Wright, Washington, where he should be addressed after August 6.

Major Euclid B. Frick, Med. Dept., U. S. A., stationed at Fort Snelling, is the youngest major in the Medical Corps, having been born July 20, 1867, and retiring in 1931. Major Frick was graduated from the medical department, University of California, in the class of '88, and was for a short time interne at the City and County hospital of San Francisco, Cal. He has never entered civil practice, having been appointed 1st lieutenant and assistant surgeon from California in 1889 and has remained in the Service since that time. He is a Mason, a member of the Loyal Legion, of the Association of Military Surgeons, and of the Ramsey County Medical Society.

#### CUSTER AND HIS MEN OF THE SEVENTH.

In an article in Pearson's Magazine for July on "The Battle of the Washita," Cyrus Townsend Brady says: "A fighter of fighters and a soldier of soldiers, was that Beau Sabreur of the American Army, George Armstrong Custer; 'Old Curly' to his men, 'The White Chief' with the Yellow Hair, or, more briefly, 'Long Hair,' to the Indians. From Bull Run to Appomattox his career was fairly meteoric. Second lieutenant in the Army of the Potomac, at twenty-one, fresh from West Point; a brigadier general at twenty-three; a major general at twenty-four and commander of a cavalry division which, in the six months preceding the downfall of the Confederacy, had taken one hundred and eleven guns, sixty-five battle flags, and over ten thousand prisoners of war without losing a flag or gun, and without a failure to capture whatever they went for—such was his record!"

"I have heard my father tell of the impression made by the dashing young soldier whose spirited horse ran away on Pennsylvania avenue, at the Grand Review in Washington, in spite of the efforts of his rider—a peerless horseman—to restrain him. Custer's hat fell off, his long yellow curls floated back in the wind, making a dashing and romantic picture. He was a man of superb physique and magnificent strength. No fatigue was too great for him to surmount, no duty, however arduous, ever caused him to give back.

"After the war, more fortunate than most of the younger general officers, who were forced to content themselves with captaincies or less, General Custer was appointed lieutenant colonel of the new 7th Regular Cavalry, a regiment which was born with him, lived with him, and a large part of which died with him.

"The officers of the regiment were a set of unusual men. Custer himself was allowed considerable voice in the selection, and such a body of officers rarely had been assembled in one command. Most of the troopers were not at first of the high grade to which they afterward attained. The best men, in the ranks at least, at the close of the Civil War had had enough of fighting. They wanted to get back to civil life. Not infrequently it was only the inferior soldiers who could be induced to re-enlist from the Volunteer into the Regular regiments which were being organized or reorganized.

"There was in the ranks, however, a leaven of veterans who were soldiers from love as well as from habit. With these as a nucleus, Custer and his officers by a judicious weeding out and a rigorous course of discipline, soon gathered a body of troopers than which there were none finer in the service of the United States, nor, in fact, in any other service. Owing to the fact that its colonel, a distinguished general officer in the war, was on detached service commanding a department, the regiment was practically continuously under the command of Custer until his death in 1876."

#### JAPANESE ARMY METHODS.

A writer in the London Army and Navy Gazette says: "So far as one can gather from the public prints, comparatively little can yet be learned by the military student as to the land operations of the campaign. Much has been made of the mysterious powers of shimose, the Japanese lyddite, but it seems to have done much the same work as the latter—whether employed in common shell or segment—the effect terrific, but only very local, as is the case with any detonating agent in similar conditions. I have seen a lyddite shell from a 5-inch gun in South Africa explode efficiently on touching the edge of a galvanized iron roof, and on careful examination it was found that the shell had just touched a single thickness of the roof near a corner; it could have hit nothing else; the fuse could not have touched the roof; yet the slight concussion was sufficient to cause explosion; thus there is not much to be learned from the secret of the Japanese shell.

"Undoubtedly we shall learn lessons, and probably our attachés have done so already, but we must be patient until we are in a position to winnow the grain from the chaff. In an article in the Daily Mail a certain naval Doctor Wada mentions one very important point—the necessary care for cleanliness before going into action—how the Japanese are always taught to go to battle in their cleanest and best clothes. 'We Japanese used to say that as we always fought like gentlemen we would also die like gentlemen and dressed like gentlemen.' This is more practicable in a naval fight, as a sailor is never 100 yards from his clothes or his dinner; whereas the soldier often has to fight without a feed, and in South Africa had sometimes to go three weeks or more without a change of clothes. However, this is an important matter, and every chance should be taken of washing and changing clothes. Undoubtedly a man wounded in clean clothes is far better safeguarded against disease than one wounded in exactly similar conditions in a really filthy fighting kit; his comrades, too, might suffer when many are crowded in hospital quarters, even in airy field hospitals.

"The Japanese soldier is treated with the utmost consideration, and everything is done to render army service popular; his training is carried out in the shortest time, monotony has no place in his daily routine work, he is never kept waiting, his officers are always on parade before him. At inspection the inspectors are always on the ground before the troops march up. On conclusion of a parade only the backward are made to remain. The soldier is raised in social position to what he de-

serves to be regarded as, not lowered. Is it to be wondered at that the Japanese soldier is the pick of a very fine race? Recruits are never wanted, it is a disappointment not to be allowed to serve, and not a fortune to have drawn a lucky number to exempt the man from conscription. What a contrast to the conditions prevailing in Europe!"

#### COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, O., July 7, 1904.

The dance given by the 27th Infantry to the 3d under orders for Alaska, was a brilliant affair. Great taste had been shown in the decorations and no expense was spared in making it a memorable occasion. Mrs. Tyler, Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Ewing received the guests under a ravishing canopy of sweet peas. Dancing continued until the wee hours, pleasantly interrupted by a most perfectly appointed supper with a punch that was a credit to the 27th Infantry. As "Home Sweet Home" was played the toast to the 3d was drunk standing, every one wishing them bon voyage and voicing the hope that some day we should all again be stationed together.

Mrs. Williams was the hostess at a beautiful dinner of twenty covers. The color scheme was green and white. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Woods, Mr. and Mrs. Slater, Mr. and Mrs. Black, Major and Mrs. Tyler, Major and Mrs. Ewing, Miss Dalton, Mr. Dalton, Mrs. Cadwallader. Great regret was expressed by one and all at the absence of Major Williams, who is most popular in Columbus. The universal wish is that his stay in Alaska may be short.

The Bachelors of No. 6, Lieutenants Fries, Jervey and Miller, gave a most enjoyable supper to the ladies of the garrison. Games were played and prizes won by Mrs. Grace and Captain Crain.

Major and Mrs. Ewing celebrated the Fourth by fireworks and an elaborate supper. The grounds were decorated with Japanese lanterns and the display was immensely enjoyed by a number of the post and town people. Mrs. Ewing was ably assisted by the Misses Williams and Miss Davis.

The friends of Dr. Henry Brown are rejoicing over his success in passing his examination for the Medical Corps, and a great welcome will be extended him on his return to the barracks. Captain Mulla and Lieutenant Comstock have returned from Salt Lake City, where they went with recruits. Captain Mulla has issued invitations to a series of dinners to be chaperoned by one of the ladies of the garrison.

#### VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., July 8, 1904.

The announcement that Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston will be retired from the command of the Department of the Columbia to take command of the Department of the East, Oct. 1, was the cause of much regret by his friends here.

Capt. William Forse, who arrived at the barracks in charge of the 100 Coast Artillerymen from Fort Stevens, will be in command of the post during the absence of Colonel Huston.

On Aug. 1, Chaplain Samuel J. Smith, 19th Inf., will leave for the East to join Mrs. Smith, on a two months' leave. Lieut. Harry A. Hegeman, 19th Inf., arrived July 5 from Fort Leavenworth, where he had been on duty at the General Service and Staff College, and left the following day to join his command at American Lake. Lieut. James Huston is at the barracks visiting his parents, Col. and Mrs. Huston. Mrs. W. D. Wolverton, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Wolverton, and her niece, Miss Vail, arrived from the East this week.

On Thursday Mrs. James B. Goe entertained eleven of her friends at a pleasant luncheon, followed by an informal musicale. In the evening Lieut. Hiram N. Mitchell gave a crawfish supper in honor of his birthday. On Wednesday last Mrs. R. G. Ebert gave a quaint old-fashioned luncheon to a number of her friends.

#### OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Washington, D. C., July 12, 1904.

Military Secretary, War Department: Companies E and H, Engineers, returned to post 3 a. m. this morning from Mt. Gretna, Pa. Three commissioned officers, 102 enlisted men, Engineers, one assistant surgeon one enlisted man Hospital Corps. BURR, Engineers.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., July 12, 1904.

Military Secretary, War Department: Headquarters 3d Infantry, band, three companies, twelve officers, 212 enlisted men, arrived Skagway, July 7th.

BETHEL, A. A. G.

In the absence of the Department Commander.

The following cablegram has been received from Gen. J. F. Wade: "Deaths: Drowned, body recovered, James F. Fisher, John J. Harrington, John H. Rupe, Henry Hughes, Troop C, 3d Cav., July 5. Intestinal obstruction: Foran C. Wilmet, 18th Battery, F. A., June 30; Lewis Obyrian, Co. I, 12th Inf., July 7. Abscess of the liver: Godfried Schwarz, Co. C, 20th Inf., July 9. Malarial fever: Frank Reeder, Co. I, 4th Inf., July 1."

### THE ARMY

#### ASSIGNMENTS, ETC., IN THE ARTILLERY CORPS.

S. O. JULY 9, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

##### Assignments.

The following named officers of the Artillery Corps, now on the unassigned list, are assigned to the companies indicated after their respective names, to take effect upon the completion of the course of instruction at the School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N. Y., and will then proceed to join the organizations named:

Capt. George F. Barney to the 94th Co., C. A.  
Capt. Frank G. Mauldin to the 48th Co., C. A.  
Capt. Wilmet E. Ellis to the 49th Co., C. A.  
Capt. Daniel W. Ketcham to the 60th Co., C. A.  
Capt. Rogers F. Gardner to the 33d Co., C. A.  
Capt. Joseph L. Knowlton to the 45th Co., C. A.  
Capt. Lloyd England to the 14th Co., C. A.  
Capt. Percy M. Kessler to the 57th Co., C. A.  
Capt. George T. Patterson to the 84th Co., C. A.

##### Transfers and Assignments.

The following named officers of the Artillery Corps are transferred and assigned to the organizations indicated after their respective names, to take effect upon the completion of the course of instruction at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., and those assigned to companies or batteries will then proceed to join the organizations named:

Arthur F. Cassels from unassigned list to 35th Co., C. A.  
H. M. Merriam from unassigned list to 110th Co., C. A.

##### 1st Lieutenants.

Gwynn R. Hancock from the unassigned list to the 51st Co., C. A.  
D. T. Moore from 18th Bat., F. A., to the unassigned list.  
F. W. Stopford from unassigned list to 99th Co., C. A.  
Claudius W. Seaman from the unassigned list to 17th Co., C. A.  
H. J. B. McElgin from 21st Co., C. A., to 101st Co., C. A.  
Arthur L. Fuller from 80th Co., to the 5th Co., C. A.  
F. H. Lomax from 46th Co., C. A., to 124th Co., C. A.  
W. H. Burt from unassigned list to 1st Co., C. A.

H. R. Casey from unassigned list to 109th Co., C. A.  
M. R. Ross from unassigned list to 121st Co., C. A.  
F. B. Hennessy from unassigned list to the 29th Battery, F. A.

F. L. Perry from unassigned list to 60th Co., C. A.  
W. K. Moore from unassigned list to 114th Co., C. A.  
D. Y. Beckham from unassigned list to 118th Co., C. A.  
R. C. Marshall, Jr., from unassigned list to 80th Co., C. A.  
M. E. Locke from unassigned list to 70th Co., C. A., (attached).

John O. Steger from unassigned list to 117th Co., C. A.  
W. W. Ballard, Jr., from unassigned list to 57th Co., C. A.  
Rex Van Den Corput from unassigned list to 48th Co., C. A.

J. A. Thomas from unassigned list to 39th Co., C. A.  
2d Lieutenants.

J. D. Watson from 52d Co., C. A., to 21st Co., C. A.  
W. B. Brister from 78th Co., C. A., to 11th Co., C. A. (attached).

W. H. Reeves from 108th Co., C. A., to 78th Co., C. A.  
J. C. Ohnstad from 99th Co., C. A., to 62d Co., C. A.  
C. M. Condon from 47th Co., C. A., to 90th Co., C. A.  
J. H. Bryson from unassigned list to 99th Co., C. A.  
C. G. Rorebeck from 112th Co., C. A., to 108th Co., C. A.  
C. F. Donnohue from unassigned list to 123d Co., C. A.  
R. O. Mason from 103d Co., C. A., to 106th Co., C. A. (attached).

C. L. Fisher from unassigned list to the 11th Co., C. A.  
Frank T. Hiner from 25th Co., C. A., to the unassigned list. He will report in person to the C. O., Artillery District of New Orleans, for staff duty.

James Totten from the 88th Co., C. A., to the unassigned list. He will report in person to the commandant, Artillery School, Fort Monroe, for duty.

Hugh S. Brown from 82d Co., C. A., to 103d Co., C. A.  
Frank R. Weeks from 113th Co., C. A., to 48th Co., C. A.  
B. H. Kerfoot from unassigned list to 33d Co., C. A.

##### Transfers.

The following named officers of the Artillery Corps, having completed three years' service in the Field Artillery, are transferred as hereinafter indicated after their respective names, and will join the organizations to which they are transferred on Oct. 1, 1904:

##### 1st Lieutenants.

H. B. Farrar from 22d Battery, F. A., to 32d Co., C. A.  
A. G. Clarke from 22d Battery, F. A., to 67th Co., C. A.  
H. E. Mitchell from 26th Battery, F. A., to 123d Co., C. A.  
U. Birnie, Jr., from 29th Battery, F. A., to 108th Co., C. A.  
C. Deems, Jr., from 25th Battery, F. A., to 90th Co., C. A.  
R. H. Fenner from 26th Bat., F. A., to 61st Co., C. A.  
Harry E. Mitchell from 8th Bat., F. A., to 96d Co., C. A.  
Geo. T. Perkins from 14th Bat., F. A., to 8th Co., C. A.  
J. G. Langdon from 5th Bat., F. A., to 64th Co., C. A.  
C. C. Carson from the 6th Bat., F. A., to 13th Co., C. A.

##### 2d Lieutenants.

F. W. Clark from 20th Bat., F. A., to 118th Co., C. A.  
W. P. Ennis from the 11th Bat., F. A., to 53d Co., C. A.  
W. P. Platt from 22d Bat., F. A., to 23d Co., C. A.  
B. F. Browne from 19th Bat., F. A., to 8th Co., C. A.  
E. M. Shultz from 1st Bat., F. A., to 38th Co., C. A.  
R. S. Pratt from 13th Bat., F. A., to 1st Co., C. A.  
John A. Berry from 12th Bat., F. A., to 85th Co., C. A. (attached).

R. Furnival from 23d Bat., F. A., to 12th Co., C. A.  
E. T. Weisel from 4th Bat., F. A., to 56th Co., C. A.

The following transfers are made:

First Lieut. Raymond W. Briggs from 64th Co., C. A., to 1st Battery, F. A.

Capt. S. A. Kephart from 77th Co., C. A., to 120th Co., C. A.

Capt. Jacob C. Johnson from 120th Co., C. A., to 77th Co., C. A.

First Lieut. Edward N. Macon from 108th Co., C. A., to 4th Co., C. A.

##### To Join Organizations.

The following named officers, upon the completion of the course of instruction at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., will join the organizations indicated after their respective names:

First Lieut. Clarence B. Smith, 14th Battery, F. A.  
First Lieut. Laurin L. Lawson, 8th Battery, F. A.  
Second Lieut. Herbert G. Millar, 15th Battery, F. A.  
Second Lieut. Charles D. Winn, 49th Co., C. A.

##### Transfers and Assignments.

The following transfers and assignments of officers are announced:

Capt. Henry C. Davis from unassigned list to the 58th Co., C. A. He will join company.

Capt. Alston Hamilton from the 36th Co., C. A., to unassigned list. He will report in person to commandant, Artillery School, Fort Monroe, for duty.

Capt. John T. Martin from 48th Co., C. A., to 80th Co., C. A. He will join company.

Capt. Ernest D. Scott from 30th Co., C. A., to 15th Co., C. A. He will join company.

Capt. William M. Crulshank from 101st Co., C. A., to 40th Co., C. A. He will join company.

Capt. Robert E. Callan from 31st Co., C. A., to unassigned list. He will report in person to commandant, School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, on Sept. 1, 1904, for a course of instruction.

Capt. Alfred A. Starbird from 13th Co., C. A., to 21st Co., C. A. He will join company.

Capt. Winfield S. Overton from unassigned list to 107th Co., C. A. He will join his company upon expiration of his present sick leave.

Capt. John W. Ruckman from 124th Co., C. A., to 112th Co., C. A.

Capt. Ellsha S. Benton from 112th Co., C. A., to 124th Co., C. A.

First Lieut. Frank S. Long from 1st Co., C. A., to 83d Co., C. A. He will join his company.

First Lieut. Harry W. McCauley from 83d Co., C. A., to 10th Battery, F. A. He will join his battery.

First Lieut. Lewis S. Ryan from unassigned list to 34th Co., C. A. He will join his company.

First Lieut. William H. Tobin from 24th Co., C. A., to 115th Co., C. A. He will join his company.

First Lieut. John M. Dunn from 55th Co., C. A., to 111th Co., C. A. He will join company.

First Lieut. Robert S. Welsh from 111th Co., C. A., to 55th Co., C. A. He will join his company.

First Lieut. Marlon B. Wilhoit from unassigned list to 54th Co., C. A. He will join company.

First Lieut. Charles L. Lanham from 29th Co., C. A., to unassigned list.

First Lieut. Robert F. McMillan, now attached to 29th Co., C. A., is assigned to that company.

First Lieut. Clarence G. Bunker from 117th Co., C. A., to 35th Co., C. A. He will join company.

First Lieut. Augustus B. Warfield from 16th Battery, F. A., to 29th Battery, F. A.

Second Lieut. Joseph F. Barnes from unassigned list to 10th Battery, F. A. He will join his battery.

Second Lieut. Thomas E. Selfridge from 8th Co., C. A., to 24th Battery, F. A. He will join battery.

Second Lieut. Adam F. Casad, now attached to the 19th Battery, F. A., is assigned to that battery.

Second Lieut. William H. Peck from 11th Co., C. A., to 83d Co., C. A. He will join his company.

Second Lieut. Quinn Gray from 88th Co., C. A., to 13th Co., C. A.

Second Lieut. Henry W. Bunn, now attached to the 107th Co., C. A., is assigned to that company.

#### G. O. 115, JUNE 27, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

G. O. Nos. 145, Nov. 8; 146, Nov. 9; and 155, Nov. 27, A. G. O. 1901; G. O. No. 22, March 3; 102, Sept. 22; and par. 1, of Cir. No. 8, March 7, A. G. O., 1902; G. O. No. 21, Feb. 25; par. 1 of G. O. No. 66, April 30; G. O. No. 113, July 21, A. G. O., 1902; par. 2 of G. O. No. 9, Sept. 2; G. O. No. 25, Oct. 1, and par. 2 of G. O. No. 32, Oct. 10, W. D., 1903; and G. O. Nos. 1, Jan. 2; 2, Jan. 4, and 24, Jan. 29, W. D., 1904, are hereby revoked.

Then follow regulations governing the system of mili-



tary education in the Army published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

This is an order of seventy-eight pages with an index, describing in detail the system of military education at the Military Academy, post schools, special service schools, the Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., the Army War College, Washington, D.C., and such other schools as may be established by law or in orders from the War Department.

#### INSTRUCTIONS FOR MANEUVERS.

War Department, Washington, July 1, 1904.

The following provisional instructions for maneuvers, prepared by the General Staff, under the direction of the Chief of Staff of the Army, are approved by the Secretary of War and published for the information and government of the Army, and of the organized militia of the United States when engaged in joint maneuvers, under the provisions of section 15 of the act approved Jan. 21, 1903, (G.O. No. 7, H.Q.A., A.G.O., Jan. 24, 1903).

By order of the Secretary of War:  
ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

[This is a pamphlet of twenty-one pages, which gives interesting and important details concerning maneuvers. A program of instruction is given as well as chapters on duties of umpires, discussion, effect of weapons, fire losses, rules for tactical exercises, rules concerning private property, etc.]

#### S.O. JULY 14, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month is granted Major David L. Brainard, commissary.

Capt. Pegram Whitworth, 1st Inf., in addition to present duties will assume charge of all construction work at Fort Wayne, Mich.

Lieut. Col. Andrew H. Russell, O.D., is detailed as a member of the Army retiring board appointed to meet at Washington, vice Major John F. Guilfoyle, A.A.G., relieved.

#### CHANGES IN REGULATIONS.

##### G.O. 120, JULY 5, 1904, WAR DEPT.

Para. 99 and 180 of the Army Regulations are amended to read as follows:

99. The remains of officers who die while on duty will be inclosed in coffins and, if the death occurred while on duty within the continental limits of the United States, will be transported to the nearest post or national cemetery for burial. The cost of such transportation is payable from the appropriation for Army transportation. The remains of officers who are killed in action, or who die at military camps or in the field or hospital, in Alaska, or at places outside the continental limits of the United States, or while on voyage at sea, will, if desired by relatives or friends, be transported to their homes for interment. The cost of transportation in these cases is payable from funds specially appropriated for that purpose. Other expenses of burial are limited to \$5 and will be restricted to the cost of the casket, hire of hearse, and the reasonable and necessary expenses of preparing the remains for burial. If buried at the place of death the fact will be reported to the Military Secretary, War Department.

180. The remains of deceased enlisted men other than those on the retired list will be inclosed in coffins and transported by the Quartermaster's Department to the nearest military post or national cemetery for burial, unless the commanding officer deems burial at place of death to be proper, when a full report of the facts and reasons will be made to the Military Secretary, War Department. The expense of transporting the remains to the nearest post or national cemetery is payable from the appropriation for Army transportation. In the case of an enlisted man who has been killed in battle, or who has died at a military camp or in the field or hospital, in Alaska, or at a place outside the continental limits of the United States, or while on voyage at sea, the remains may, if desired by the relatives, be transported to the home of the deceased for interment. The cost of such transportation will be paid from funds specially appropriated by Congress for that purpose. The expense of burial other than the cost of transportation will be limited to \$35 for each enlisted man and will be restricted to the cost of the casket, hire of a hearse, and the reasonable and necessary expenses of preparing the remains for burial.

##### G.O. 121, JULY 11, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Announces the appointments in the Army of the United States and the assignments to corps and regiments, to date from June 15, 1904, of the cadets, graduates of the U.S. Military Academy. These assignments were all given in the Army and Navy Journal of June 25, page 1130, and July 2, page 1154.

The officers assigned to the Corps of Engineers will report by letter to the Chief of Engineers, and will be assigned to stations and duty in further orders from this office.

The officers assigned to organizations stationed in the United States will join their proper stations not later than Sept. 15, 1904.

The officers assigned to organizations serving in Alaska and the Philippines Division will proceed Sept. 15, 1904, or as soon thereafter as they may be able to secure transportation to join their proper stations.

The officers of Cavalry not assigned to regiments will be assigned in future orders from this office as vacancies occur.

Those officers assigned to Infantry whose companies are not designated will be assigned to companies by their respective regimental commanders.

##### G.O. 122, JULY 13, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

With a view to absorbing the surplus stock of uniform clothing resulting from the adoption of the new uniform prescribed by G.O. No. 122, H.Q.A., A.G.O., 1902, and subsequent orders amendatory thereto, the following instructions are communicated to the Army and will remain in force until otherwise directed:

I. All the troops serving in the United States, with the exception noted in par. IV of this order, will be equipped with the full-dress uniform consisting of dark blue caps with bands; dress coat, new pattern; collar ornaments; breast cord, and until exhausted with trousers of the pattern in use prior to the adoption of the new uniform.

II. All Artillery troops serving in the United States will be equipped with the full dress uniform consisting of dark blue caps with bands, uniform dress coat and trousers of the pattern in use prior to the adoption of the new uniform, collar ornaments, and breast cord. The issue of the coats and trousers to continue until available stock shall have become exhausted by issues.

III. All organizations heretofore provided with the olive-drab Service uniform only will continue to draw the same. All other troops will, until they can be so supplied, continue to draw the articles issued prior to the adoption of the new uniform.

IV. The issue of the sky-blue overcoats on hand will continue to all organizations which have not already been provided with the new olive-drab overcoats.

V. No olive-drab flannel shirts will be supplied to any organization until the dark blue flannel shirts on hand shall have been absorbed.

VII. Khaki cork helmets will until exhausted be worn with the khaki cotton Service uniform by troops serving in the United States, except on occasions where the requirements of the Service will necessitate the wearing of the campaign hat.

VIII. All troops are permitted to draw dark blue blouses, manufactured prior to the adoption of the new uniform, for wear when not on duty, if they so desire.

IX. The issue of Service trousers made of cotton khaki material will be continued until exhausted, except to or-

ganizations which have already been provided with breeches.

X. The following are the prices at which the articles of the pattern in use prior to the adoption of the new uniform specified in this order will be issued to the enlisted men, and G.O. No. 103, W.D., June 15, 1904, is amended accordingly, viz:

Khaki cork helmets.....	\$1.00 each
Sky-blue overcoats, all arms.....	6.44 "
Blouses, lined.....	2.93 "
Blouses, unlined.....	1.96 "
Dark blue flannel shirts.....	1.53 "

The uniform dress coats, Artillery, and trousers of the former pattern will be issued at the prices quoted in the order referred to.

XI. In view of the foregoing requirements all enlisted men of the Army will hereafter be credited with the clothing money allowance specified in G.O. No. 103, W.D., June 15, 1904 (pages 15 and 16).

The allowance of clothing in kind will be that prescribed on pages 13 and 14 of said order.

By command of the Acting Secretary of War:

GEORGE L. GILLESPIE,  
Major General, Acting Chief of Staff.

#### CHANGES OF STATION.

##### G.O. 123, JULY 12, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 107, War Department, June 12, 1904, directing Companies A, B, C, D, I, and M, 8th Inf., upon arrival in San Francisco to proceed to Madison Barracks, New York, are so modified as to direct Companies A, B, C, and D, 8th Inf., to proceed to Fort Slocum, New York, and Companies I and M, 8th Inf., to Fort Niagara, New York, for station. Upon arrival of Companies I and M, 8th Inf. at Fort Niagara, Cos. A and D, 9th Inf., will proceed to Madison Barracks, New York, for station, relieving the headquarters, band, and 3d and 5d Battalions, 8th Inf., which upon being thus relieved will proceed to Fort Thomas, Kentucky, for station.

The following changes in stations of troops are ordered:

(a) The 1st Battalion of the 16th Infantry, upon its departure from Fort Slocum, New York, for the maneuvers at Manassas Junction, Virginia, will ship its property to Fort McPherson, Georgia, to which post it will proceed for station upon the termination of the maneuvers.

(b) On Sept. 30, 1904, the 21st Inf., will proceed from its present station in the Department of Dakota to the Infantry cantonment at the Presidio of San Francisco for station, relieving the 28th Inf., which upon being thus relieved will proceed to and take station at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, with the exception of two companies, to be selected by the regimental commander, which will proceed to and take station at Fort Lincoln, N. Dakota.

(c) On Dec. 31, 1904, Company K, 11th Inf., at Fort Niobrara, Nebraska, and Company K, 11th Inf., at Fort Washakie, Wyoming, will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, for station.

##### G.O. 124, JULY 14, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Published a list of distinguished marksmen, distinguished pistol shots, and expert riflemen, omitted from G.O. No. 63, W.D., March 19, 1904.

The names are as follows: Distinguished pistol shot, Capt. Arthur Thayer, 3d Cav. Expert riflemen, 1st Lieut. Marion C. Raynor, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Hu B. Myers, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Walter D. Smith, 11th Cav. Marksmen transferred to the distinguished marksmen's class, Q.M. Sergt. Richard Lunsford, 2d Inf.; Corp. George F. Watson, 14th Cav.; Sergt. Major Joseph Drescher, 21st Inf.; 1st Sergt. William J. Schnuck, 2d Inf.; Pvt. John Carlson, 6th Cav.

##### CIRCULAR 28, JULY 12, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Commanding officers of military posts and stations are authorized within their discretion to permit the wearing by enlisted men of white collars with the old style blue blouse.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:  
GEORGE L. GILLESPIE,  
Major General, Acting Chief of Staff.

##### G.O. 24, JUNE 27, 1904, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Announces the result of the examination of candidates for first and second-class gunners among the companies of Coast Artillery in this department.

##### G.O. 25, JUNE 29, 1904, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

The 3d Squadron, 9th Cav., and the battalion of Field Artillery at the Presidio, under the command of Lieut. Col. E. A. Godwin, 9th Cav., fully equipped for field service, will proceed July 6, 1904, by marching, to the Rancho del Encinal, San Luis Obispo County, Cal., at which point a camp will be established to continue until further orders from these headquarters. The Field Artillery will have the annual target practice to terminate, if possible, not later than Aug. 10, 1904.

##### G.O. 26, JUNE 30, 1904, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

The 3d Infantry, now in camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will proceed, on the transport Buford, sailing from San Francisco July 1, 1904, to Alaska, for stations as follows:

Headquarters, band and Companies A, B and C, to Fort William H. Seward.

Company D, to Fort Davis.

Lieut. Col. James E. Macklin and Companies E and F, to Fort Leavenworth.

Major Edward H. Plummer and Companies G and H to Fort Egbert.

Major Arthur Williams and Companies I and K to Fort Gibbon.

Major William L. Buck and Companies L and M to Fort St. Michael.

##### G.O. 14, JULY 5, 1904, DEPT. OF THE COLORADO.

First Lieut. Edmund S. Sayer, Jr., 21st Inf., having reported, is appointed and announced as aide-de-camp to the undersigned.

FRANK D. BALDWIN, Brig. Gen., Commanding.

##### CIR. 5, JUNE 27, 1904, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

Published the following information in addition to the instructions contained in Par. 1613½ A.R., and in Cir. 13, W.D., c.s.

I. Announces that soldiers traveling over roads in the schedule annexed to this circular (which we omit), and entitled to commutation of rations will be issued meal tickets. Those traveling over roads with which no arrangements have been made for honoring meal requests should be given their commutation of rations in money.

II. Books containing blank meal requests (form No. 76 Sub. Dept.) will be furnished by the Chief Commissary of the Department to recruiting officers and commissaries upon proper requisition.

III. Upon each meal request issued there will be indicated that it is to be sent for payment to the "Chief Commissary, Department of the Colorado, Denver, Colo." A certified copy of each travel order upon which meal requests are issued will be furnished the Chief Commissary of the Department with a note at the foot of such order giving the number of each ticket issued thereunder and opposite the ticket number, the number and kind of meals which the ticket calls for. If any alterations in meal tickets are necessary, such alterations should be certified by the issuing officer. Meals furnished soldiers, traveling under orders, at road stations shown in the annexed schedule, will be treated in the same manner as those furnished by railroads; viz., meal tickets (form No. 76 Sub. Dept.) will be issued addressed to the contractor who will forward the tickets to the Chief Commissary of the department for payment.

##### CIR. 6, JULY 5, 1904, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

Hereafter in compiling the report of monthly field day exercises, the name, rank, regiment and organization of

those winning third place in each individual event will also be shown, but will have no value expressed.

By command of Brigadier General Baldwin:

A. C. SHARPE, Lieut. Col., A.A.G., A.G.

##### G.O. 12, JULY 12, 1904, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

I. Official information having reached these headquarters of his retirement from active service on the 10th instant, Brig. Gen. John McE. Hyde is hereby relieved from duty as chief quartermaster, Department of Dakota, and will transfer to his successor all public funds and property for which he may be accountable.

While regretting the severance of official relations with Brigadier General Hyde, whose services as chief quartermaster have been in the highest degree satisfactory, the department commander extends his congratulations on the successful termination of a long, useful and well spent career of active service, dating from the outbreak of the Civil War, and wishes him all happiness and prosperity in his well earned rest from the arduous labors of official life.

II. Pending the arrival of Lieut. Col. William W. Robinson, Jr., deputy quartermaster general, Capt. H. B. Chamberlin, assistant to the chief quartermaster, will assume the duties of the office of chief quartermaster and will receipt to Brigadier General Hyde for all public funds and property for which he may be accountable.

Captain Chamberlin is also assigned to the duty of adjusting and settling telegraph accounts under the instructions of the quartermaster general.

By command of Brigadier General Carr:

JAMES N. ALLISON, Lieut. Col., D.C.G., A.A.G.

##### CIR. 19, JULY 7, 1904, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

The following, in addition to the views of the department commander, published in Cir. No. 11, c.s., these headquarters, is published for the guidance of all concerned:

The forming of polo clubs and teams among officers, and of baseball and football teams among enlisted men, should be encouraged at every post in the department. Polo should be especially encouraged at posts occupied by mounted troops. Under authority from the War Department, communicated in a letter dated Nov. 21, 1902, and published in Cir. No. 14, series 1902, these headquarters, permission will be granted officers to visit other posts for the purpose of taking part in polo contests, and similar permission will be given officers and enlisted men for baseball and football games.

By command of Brigadier General Wint:

C. R. NOYES, Major, A.A.G., A.G.

##### G.O. 12, JULY 8, 1904, NORTHERN DIVISION.

The division Infantry competition will be held this year at Fort Sheridan, Ill. Preliminary practice will begin on July 25.

Enlisted men, selected as competitors for the division Infantry competition, and also those enlisted men of the class of distinguished marksmen who desire to compete for a place on the Army Infantry Team, will be sent to Fort Sheridan, Ill., to report not later than July 23, 1904. Major Zerah W. Torrey, 24th Inf., Fort Missoula, Mont., is designated as officer in charge of the division Infantry competition, subject to the general supervision of the commanding officer, Fort Sheridan.

##### G.O. 13, JULY 9, 1904, NORTHERN DIVISION.

The division Cavalry competition will be held this year at Fort Riley, Kas. The preliminary practice will begin on July 25. Enlisted men armed with the carbine, selected as competitors, and also enlisted men of the class of distinguished marksmen who desire to compete for a place on the Army Cavalry Team will be sent to Fort Riley, so as to arrive there not later than July 23, 1904.

The division pistol competition will immediately follow the Cavalry competition. Enlisted men selected as competitors, and such enlisted men of the class of distinguished pistol shots as desire to compete for a place on the Army Pistol Team will be sent to report at Fort Riley, not later than July 23, 1904.

Lieut. Col. Peter S. Bonus, 6th Cav., Fort Keogh, Mont., is designated as officer in charge of the competitions.

##### G.O. 11, JUNE 20, 1904, SOUTHWESTERN DIV.

Lieut. Col. E. W. Taylor, A.A.G., is relieved from further duty at these headquarters, and Lieut. Col. Frank West, Inspector General's Department, is announced as acting adjutant general of the division, pending the arrival of Lieut. Col. James S. Pettit, A.A.G.

##### G.O. 12, JULY 5, 1904, SOUTHWESTERN DIV.

Lieut. Col. Henry A. Greene, General Staff, having reported, is announced as chief of staff of the division.

##### G.O. 26, JULY 9, 1904, DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

During the absence on leave of Capt. Charles D. Roberts, 7th Inf., acting judge advocate, 1st Lieut. George Van Horn Moseley, 1st Cav., aide-de-camp, will take charge of the office of the judge advocate of the department.

By command of Brigadier General Lee:

WALTER L. FINLEY, Major, A.A.G., A.G.

##### GENERAL OFFICERS.

The retirement from active service July 7, 1904, of Brig. Gen. Henry H. C. Dunwoody, at his own request, he having served more than forty years, is announced. (July 7, W.D.)

The retirement from active service by the President, July 8, 1904, of Brig. Gen. Peter Leary, Jr., at his own request, he having attained the age of sixty-two years, is announced. (July 8, W.D.)

The retirement from active service, July 9, 1904, of Brig. Gen. Samuel L. Woodward, at his own request, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 20, 1882, he having served more than forty years, is announced. (July 9, W.D.)

The following assignments and changes of station of general officers are ordered, to take effect Oct. 1, 1904: Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and assume command of the Department of the Columbia, relieving Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston. Brigadier General Funston upon his relief from the command of the Department of the Columbia will proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., and assume command of the Department of the East. (July 11, W.D.)

Leave is granted Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, until such times as it will be necessary for him to proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (July 11, W.D.)

The retirement from active service, July 11, 1904, of Brig. Gen. Oscar F. Long, upon his own application after over thirty-two years' service, under the provisions of section 1243, R.S., is announced. (July 11, W.D.)

The retirement from active service July 10, 1904, of Brig. Gen. John McE. Hyde, at his own request, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 20, 1882, as having served more than forty years, is announced. (July 11, W.D.)

Brig. Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service July 12, 1904, is announced. (July 12, W.D.)

##### GENERAL STAFF.

Capt. Charles Lynch, General Staff, is detailed for duty at the encampment of the Ohio National Guard, to be held in Athens County, Ohio, from Aug. 18 to 22, 1904. (July 7, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. John G. D. Knight, General Staff, is relieved from duty as headquarters, Atlantic Division, to take effect upon the relief of Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, A.G., from the command of that division, and will then proceed to Manila, for duty as chief of staff of the division, to relieve Col. John B. Kerr, General Staff, who upon being relieved will proceed to San Francisco, Cal.,



and report by telegraph to the Military Secretary, War Department, for further orders. (July 8, W.D.)  
Major William F. Duval, General Staff, Capt. Frank L. Winn, 12th Inf., Aide-de-Camp, and Capt. Sydney A. Cloman, General Staff, will proceed to American Lake, Murray, Wash., in connection with the maneuvers to be held at that place. (July 5, Pac. Div.)

#### MILITARY SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. James S. Pettit, A.A.G., is detailed to attend the encampment of the militia of Ohio, to be held in Athens County, from Aug. 16 to 23, 1904. (July 7, W.D.)

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Adelbert Cronkrite, Q.M., will proceed at once to Governor's Island, New York for duty pertaining to the Army maneuvers to be held at Manassas, Va. (July 11, W.D.)

Capt. James E. Normoyle, Q.M., will upon the arrival at Philadelphia, Penn., of Lieut. Col. James W. Pope, deputy Q.M.G., proceed to Governor's Island, New York for duty pertaining to the Army maneuvers to be held at Manassas, Va. (July 11, W.D.)

The following named post quartermaster sergeants will be sent to the posts designated after their respective names for duty: John Spokes (appointed July 8, 1904, from Q.M. sergeant, 69th Co., C.A.), now at Fort Monroe, to Allegheny Arsenal, Penn.; Frank R. Burgess (appointed July 8, 1904, from sergeant, Co. G, 13th Inf.), now at Alcatraz Island to Fort Lacombe, Alaska; Michael Williams (appointed July 8, 1904, from sergeant Troop M, 5th Cav.), now at Fort Apache, to Fort William H. Seward, Alaska; Arthur R. Alexander (appointed July 8, 1904, from Q.M. sergeant, 27th Inf.), now at Fort Sheridan to Fort Jay, N.Y.; Conrad Reichherzer (appointed July 8, 1904, from sergeant, Co. D, 9th Inf.), now at Fort Niagara, to Fort Rodman, Mass. (July 12, W.D.)

Major Isaac W. Little, Q.M., is detailed as a member of the permanent board of survey, vice Brig. Gen. Oscar F. Long, retired, (then major and quartermaster), relieved. (July 13, W.D.)

Capt. Richmond McA. Schofield, Q.M., will report in person to Col. Philip F. Harvey, asst. surg. genl., president of the examining board at Chicago for examination for promotion. (July 12, W.D.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Samuel B. Bootes, commissary, chief commissary, Department of Texas, will proceed to the different posts in that department for the purpose of inspecting subsistence affairs thereat, and will return to his station. (July 7, W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. William R. Grove, C.S. (July 8, W.D.)

The following named post commissary sergeants will proceed to the camp at Rancho del Encinal, San Luis Obispo County, Cal., July 20, 1904, for temporary duty and on the abandonment of the depot will return to their proper stations: Byron K. Smith from Ord Barracks, Henry Chapman from Fort Mason; William Mansie from Fort Baker; Karl J. Thompson from Fort Rosecrans, and James A. Morrow from Fort Miley, Cal. (June 29, D. Cal.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Edward Berg (appointed July 7, 1904, from 1st sergeant, 34th Co., C.A.), now at Fort Monroe, will be sent to Manila on the first available transport, to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Patrick E. O'Brien. (July 9, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Ephraim C. Phillips (appointed July 7, 1904, from sergeant, 93d Co., C.A.), Fort Stevens, will be sent to Fort Worden, Wash., to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Joseph A. Favier. (July 9, W.D.)

Upon arrival at San Francisco from the Philippine Islands, the following named post commissary sergeants will be sent to the posts designated, for duty: Franklin Rose to Fort Thomas, Ky.; Simon P. Harris to Fort Robinson, Neb.; William Hartlaub to Fort McDowell, Cal. (July 9, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Anton Weber, now at No. 981 Niagara street, Buffalo, upon expiration of furlough granted him, will report to Major David L. Bralnard, C.S., purchasing commissary, Army building, New York city. (July 9, W.D.)

Capt. H. G. Cole, C.S., Chief Commissary, 2d Maneuver Division, will proceed to Thorofare, Va., on or about July 18 for the purpose of conferring with the quartermaster on the proposed site of the 2d Maneuver Divisional Camp, with a view to locating such side tracks, storehouses or tents, etc., as will pertain to the commissary department. (July 12, At. Div.)

Upon the abandonment of the post at Skagway, Alaska, Post Commissary Sergt. Francis Webster will be sent to Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, for duty. (July 12, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect July 23, 1904, is granted Lieut. Col. Abiel L. Smith, deputy commissary general. (July 13, W.D.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month, to take effect Aug. 10, 1904, with permission to apply for an extension of twenty-five days, is granted Contract Dental Surg. Aiden Carpenter. (June 22, D. Col.)

The leave granted Contract Surg. Henry L. Brown, is extended seven days. (July 8, W.D.)

Major Charles F. Mason, surg., now on leave at Warrington, is relieved from further duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and will repair to Washington, for duty. (July 8, W.D.)

Sergt. William S. Bolton, H.C., to proceed to American Lake, Washington, for temporary duty, and then return to San Francisco. (June 27, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Aug. 27, 1904, is granted Major William H. Arthur, surg. (July 9, W.D.)

Contract Surg. John M. Feney, now on leave, is relieved from further duty in the Philippines Division, and will proceed to Fort Trumbull, Conn., for duty to relieve 1st Lieut. George M. Ekwurzel, asst. surg., who will proceed to West Point, N.Y., for duty vice 1st Lieut. Theodore C. Lyster, asst. surg., relieved. Lieutenant Ekwurzel will also assume the duties performed by Lieutenant Lyster in New York city, N.Y., pertaining to the examination of recruits. (July 9, W.D.)

First Lieut. Charles W. Farr, asst. surg., Fort Mason, will accompany the 2d Battalion, 10th Inf., to Murray, Wash., and upon the completion of that duty will report to the C.O., Company of Instruction, H.C. No. 2, at that place for duty. (June 24, D. Cal.)

Sergt. William S. Bolton, H.C., Fort Rosecrans, Cal., will report to the C.O., 30th Co., C.A., for duty with and to accompany that organization to Fort Lawton, Washington, returning to station upon the completion of this duty. (June 24, D. Cal.)

Sergt. William L. Schwell, H.C., about July 10, 1904, to report at Madison Barracks, N.Y., for temporary duty during the absence on furlough of Sergt. Joseph V. Bent, H.C., instead of Sergt. Ernest W. Steinhuebel, H.C. (July 8, D.E.)

Sergt. Arthur W. Hayes, H.C., Presidio of San Francisco, who proceeded to Manila on the Army transport Sherman to sail July 1, for duty. (June 25, D. Cal.)

Sergt. 1st Class George H. Arnold, Fort McDowell, to Fort Gibbon, Alaska. (June 27, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. B. Foulkes will accompany the 2d Battalion, 19th Inf., and on arrival at American Lake will proceed to Fort Lawton, Wash., relieving temporarily 1st Lieut. W. C. Chidester, asst. surg., who, upon being so relieved, will proceed to Camp Nisqually, Murray, Wash., for duty. (June 17, D. Col.)

Contract Surg. H. D. Brown will proceed to Fort Casey, Wash., July 2, 1904, for temporary duty, to relieve 1st Lieut. James I. Mabce, asst. surg., who will proceed to American Lake, Wash., for duty during the department maneuvers. (June 21, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. Robert B. Grubbs, asst. surg., will proceed to American Lake, Wash., July 5, 1904, for duty during the department maneuvers. (June 21, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. Michael E. Conner from further tem-

porary duty at the Infantry Cantonment, Presidio, and will report at Fort Miley, Cal., for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Edmund D. Shortridge, asst. surg., who will report to the C.O., 3d Squadron, 8th Cav., Presidio of San Francisco, for temporary duty therewith and with the Field Artillery during the maneuvers in this department. Upon the completion of this duty Lieutenant Shortridge will return to his proper station. (June 28, D. Cal.)

Major Henry P. Birmingham, surg., is detailed to attend the encampment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, to be held at Gettysburg, Penn., from July 23 to 30, 1904. (July 12, W.D.)

Leave for one month to take effect on or about July 15, 1904, is granted Contract Surg. William H. Pomeroy. (July 12, W.D.)

Sergeant First Class Benjamin L. Jacobson, H.C., transport "Logan," San Francisco, Cal., will be discharged from the Army, under the provisions of G.O. No. 48, W.D., March 15, 1904. (July 11, W.D.)

Boards of medical officers as hereinafter constituted are appointed to meet on Aug. 1, 1904, at the places designated, for the purpose of conducting the preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army:

At Fort Sheridan, Ill.: Major Francis J. Ives, surg.; 1st Lieut. Charles E. Marrow, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. James Bourke, asst. surg.

At Fort Thomas, Ky.: Major William J. Wakeman, surg.; 1st Lieut. Robert M. Blanchard, asst. surg.

At Fort McPherson, Ga.: Major William W. Gray, surg.; 1st Lieut. Park Howell, asst. surg.

At Fort Jay, N.Y.: Major John L. Phillips, surg.; 1st Lieut. George H. Crabtree, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Robert M. Culler, asst. surg.

At Fort Crook, Neb.: Major Adrian S. Polhemus, surg.; 1st Lieut. William W. Reno, asst. surg.

At Fort Leavenworth, Kas.: Capt. Paul F. Straub, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. James F. Edwards, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Jay R. Shook, asst. surg.

At Fort Preble, Maine: Capt. Willard F. Truby, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Clement C. Whitcomb, asst. surg.

At Fort Porter, N.Y.: Capt. Harry M. Hallock, asst. surg.

At the U.S. Army General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C.: Capt. Deane C. Howard, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Frederick A. Dale, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Robert E. Noble, asst. surg. (July 12, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Frederick Schumacher and Sergts. Herman Wall and Marshall Canon will on July 1 proceed to Manila on the transport Sherman. (June 28, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. William T. Davis, asst. surg., is relieved from duty as surgeon on the transport Logan, to take effect on the next arrival of that transport at Manila, P.I., and will then report to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for duty. (July 13, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class August A. Bentgen, H.C., now at the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, is relieved from further duty in the Philippines, and will be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty. (July 13, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Otto H. Hornung, H.C., now at Wytheville, Va., is relieved from further duty in the Philippines, and will report upon expiration of furlough at Fort McDowell, Cal., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Gustav Knapp H.C., who will be sent to San Francisco, reporting on the transport Logan, for duty. (July 13, W.D.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ord. Sergt. Alonzo Ray, Fort Mason, Cal., will be sent to Fort Rosecrans, Cal., reporting on arrival to the C.O., to relieve Ord. Sergt. John C. O'Connor, who will be sent to Fort Mason, Cal., for duty. (July 9, W.D.)

So much of par. 7, S.O. No. 148, W.D., June 24, 1904, as relates to Ord. Sergt. George Leffler is revoked. (July 11, W.D.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

First Lieut. Mark Brooke, C.E., upon his relief from duty with the Isthmian Canal Commission, will report at Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty with the 2d Battalion of Engineers. (July 12, W.D.)

Sergt. Lawrence Kendall, 1st Class, Signal Corps, will be sent to St. Louis, for temporary duty in connection with the Signal Corps exhibit. Upon the completion of this duty he will be sent to Benicia Barracks, Cal., for duty. (July 12, W.D.)

#### CAVALRY.

##### 1ST CAVALRY.—COL. M. B. HUGHES.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect Aug. 13, 1904, is granted Capt. J. F. Reynolds Landis, 1st Cav. (July 9, W.D.)

##### 2D CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. EDGERLY.

Capt. Edward L. King, 2d Cav., is relieved from duty at the U.S.M.A., West Point, New York, and will repair to Washington, D.C., and report in person to Rear Admiral John G. Walker, U.S. Navy, chairman, Isthmian Canal Commission, for duty with the commission. (July 12, W.D.)

##### 3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Sick leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Robert F. Jackson, 3d Cav. (July 9, W.D.)

Capt. Roy B. Harper, 3d Cav., Fort Assiniboine, will proceed to Fort Yellowstone, for temporary duty. (July 2, D.D.)

##### 4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Second Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, 4th Cav., will report in person to Capt. George D. Deshon, asst. surg., president of the examining board at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for examination, for promotion. (July 7, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Alvan C. Gillem, 4th Cav., to take effect upon his relief from duty at Waco, Texas. (July 11, W.D.)

##### 7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. MORTON.

So much of Par. 1, S.O. 35, c.s., At. Div., as directs 2d Lieut. Ralph N. Hayden, 7th Cav., to proceed to Fort Niagara, N.Y., for duty in connection with the Division small arms competition, is revoked, that officer having been nominated as a competitor, and 2d Lieut. John C. Montgomery, 7th Cav., is detailed in his stead, and will report in person, not later than July 15, 1904. (July 7, At. Div.)

##### 8TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Leave for one month, to take effect Aug. 13, 1904, is granted Capt. Albert E. Saxton, 8th Cav. (July 8, W.D.)

##### 9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

Col. E. S. Godfrey, Capt. Alexander M. Miller, jr., and Capt. Frank S. Armstrong, 9th Cav., will proceed from Fort Walla Walla, Wash., to Camp Stellacom, Lake View, Wash., for duty in connection with the department maneuvers. (July 17, D. Col.)

First Lieut. Edward Calvert, 9th Cav., will proceed to Ord Barracks, Monterey, Cal., in time to reach there on July 23, for duty as statistical officer for the Division Cavalry and Pistol Competitions. (July 1, Pac. Div.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Dennis P. Quinlan, 9th Cav., is extended to include Nov. 15, 1904, on account of sickness. (July 13, W.D.)

##### 11TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. D. THOMAS.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about July 10, 1904, is granted Capt. Clayton Powell, Jr., 11th Cav., Jefferson Barracks. (July 1, D. Mo.)

#### ARTILLERY CORPS.

##### BRIG. GEN. J. P. STORY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

The following named officers of the Artillery Corps, now under orders to proceed to the School of Submarine Defense are transferred from the organizations indicated after their respective names to the unassigned list:

Capt. Otto W. B. Parr from the 90th Co., C.A.; Capt. Adrian S. Fleming from the 115th Co., C.A.; Capt. Joseph

P. Tracy from the 94th Co., C.A.; Capt. Edwin O. Sarraff from the 60th Co., C.A.; Capt. Mervyn C. Buckley from the 75th Co., C.A.; Capt. Frederick E. Johnston from the 70th Co., C.A.; Capt. Hugh L.A.F. Applewhite from the 103d Co., C.A.; Capt. Harold E. Cloke from the 61st Co., C.A. (July 7, W.D.)

The following named officers of the Artillery Corps, now under orders to proceed to the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., are transferred from the organization indicated after their respective names to the unassigned list:

First Lieut. Sylvanus G. Orr from the 14th Co., C.A.; 1st Lieut. Arthur T. Balentine from the 114th Co., C.A.; 1st Lieut. Frank E. Hopkins from the 27th Battery, F.A.; 1st Lieut. Ernest R. Tilton from the 69th Co., C.A.

First Lieut. H. B. Grant from the 44th Co., C.A.; 1st Lieut. Homer B. Grant from the 44th Co., C.A.; 1st Lieut. Leonard T. Waldron from the 77th Co., C.A.; 1st Lieut. Granville Sevier from the 24th Co., C.A.; 1st Lieut. Ernest A. Greenough from the 6d Co., C.A.; 1st Lieut. Alexander Greig, jr., from the 50th Co., C.A.; 1st Lieut. Fred T. Austin from the 71st Co., C.A.; 1st Lieut. Charles C. Pulis from the 73th Co., C.A.; 1st Lieut. Terence E. Murphy from the 38th Co., C.A.; 1st Lieut. Harry W. Newton from the 67th Co., C.A.; 1st Lieut. Allen D. Raymond from the 99th Co., C.A.; 1st Lieut. James R. Pourie from the 54th Co., C.A.; 1st Lieut. John L. Hughes from the 106th Co., C.A.; 1st Lieut. Harry T. Matthews from the 121st Co., C.A.; 1st Lieut. Stephen H. Mould from the 113th Co., C.A.; 1st Lieut. Louis S. Chapplear from the 106th Co., C.A.; 1st Lieut. Daniel W. Hand from the 28th Battery, F.A.; 1st Lieut. Robert F. Woods from the 11th Co., C.A.

First Lieut. Albert C. Thompson, jr., from the 18th Co., C.A.; 1st Lieut. Theophilus B. Steele from the 123th Co., C.A.; 1st Lieut. Lanier Cravens from the 8th Co., C.A.; 1st Lieut. John McBride, jr., from the 15th Co., C.A.; 1st Lieut. Richard K. Cravens from the 16th Co., C.A.; 1st Lieut. George O. Hubbard from the 100th Co., C.A.; 1st Lieut. James M. Wheeler from the 48th Co., C.A.; 1st Lieut. Frank J. Miller from the 124th Co., C.A.

First Lieut. Philip S. Golderman from the 112th Co., C.A.; 1st Lieut. Louis T. Bolesau from the 10th Battery, F.A.; 1st Lieut. Samuel S. O'Connor from the 119th Co., C.A.; detachment at Fort DuPont, Del.; 2d Lieut. William S. Bowen from the 3d Co., C.A.; 2d Lieut. Norton E. Wood from the 41st Co., C.A.; 2d Lieut. Byrd A. Page from the 56th Co., C.A.; 2d Lieut. Frank T. Thornton from the 1st Co., C.A.; 2d Lieut. Ernest S. Wheeler from the 32d Co., C.A.; 2d Lieut. Stanley S. Ross from the 56th Co., C.A.; 2d Lieut. Graham Parker from the 21st Co., C.A.; 2d Lieut. Charles L. Silcox from the 29th Battery, F.A.; 2d Lieut. Albert S. Fuger from the 38th Co., C.A. (July 7, W.D.)

The following named officers of Field Artillery, instructors at the U.S.M.A., are relieved from the batteries indicated after their respective names and transferred to the unassigned list:

First Lieut. Pressley K. Brice from the 24th Battery, F.A.; 1st Lieut. Archibald H. Sunderland from the 25th Battery, F.A.; 2d Lieut. Wade H. Carpenter from the 4th Battery, F.A.; 2d Lieut. Stephen Abbot from the 20th Battery, F.A.; 2d Lieut. Arthur H. Bryant from the 30th Battery, F.A.; 2d Lieut. William R. Bettison from the 5th Battery, F.A.; 2d Lieut. William S. Browning from the 25th Battery, F.A. (July 7, W.D.)

The following named officers, instructors at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., are relieved from the organizations indicated after their respective names and transferred to the unassigned list:

Capt. John D. Barrette from the 58th Co., C.A.; 1st Lieut. Clifton C. Carter from the 13th Co., C.A. (July 7, W.D.)

Capt. Isaac N. Lewis, A.C., from duty at Fort Flagler, Wash., to Artillery School, Fort Monroe, for duty. (July 9, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Harrie F. Reed, A.C., will report at Fort DuPont, Del., for duty pending the arrival of his organization, the 119th Co., C.A., from St. Louis. (July 9, W.D.)

The following transfers are made in the Artillery Corps: Second Lieut. Brainerd Taylor from the 120th Co., C.A., to the 76th Co., C.A.; 2d Lieut. Charles E. Wheatley from the 76th Co., C.A., to the 120th Co., C.A. (June 28, W.D.)

A platoon of Artillery in command of 1st Lieut. Charles L. J. Frohwitter, A.C., will be sent from Fort Sheridan, Ill., in due time, to attend the annual State encampment of the Michigan National Guard, to be held at Ludington, Mason County, to commence Aug. 4, 1904, and continue six days. (June 25, D. Lakes.)

First Lieut. Willis R. Vance, A.C., in addition to his present duties will assume charge of construction work at Key West Barracks, Fla., relieving 1st Lieut. Harry T. Matthews, A.C. (July 7, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 15, 1904, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Robert S. Abernethy, A.C., Presidio of San Francisco. (June 27, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month on account of sickness is granted 1st Lieut. Philip S. Golderman. (July 8, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 1, 1904, is granted Capt. C. C. Hearn, A.C. (July 11, D.E.)

The leave granted Capt. H. M. Merriam, A.C., is extended six days. (July 11, D.E.)

Leave for thirteen days, to take effect about July 13, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. C. E. Kilbourne, jr., A.C. (July 11, D.E.)

Leave for three months is granted Capt. J. W. Hinkley, jr., A.C. (July 11, At. Div.)

Major David Price, A.C., is detailed to attend the encampment of the organized militia of Rhode Island, to be held at Quonset Point, R.I., from July 11 to 15, 1904. (July 7, W.D.)

The 34th Co., C.A., will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for temporary garrison duty during the department maneuvers. (June 21, D. Col.)

Capt. George F. Landers, A.C., is detailed for special duty as inspector of submarine mines and will report by letter to the Chief of Artillery for instructions. Captain Landers will proceed to all the harbors of the United States on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts in which there is a submarine mining equipment for the purpose of inspecting and reporting upon the condition and sufficiency of the submarine material and the scope and extent of the submarine instruction in those harbors. (July 11, W.D.)

The following transfers and assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps are made:

Lieut. Col. Joseph M. Califf, from duty at Fort Douglas, Utah, to take effect upon the return of his battalion from practice march and target practice, and will then proceed to Fort McKinley, Maine, for duty. Major Henry L. Harris, from duty at Fort McKinley, Me., to Fort Hancock, N.J., for duty. Major James C. Bush, from duty with his battalion, to take effect upon its arrival at San Francisco, and will then proceed to Fort Warren, Mass., for duty. (July 12, W.D.)

Major John P. Wisner, A.C., will take station at Fort Miley, Cal. (July 5, Pac. Div.)

Second Lieut. Richard H. Jordan, A.C., will proceed to Manassas, Va., for duty in connection with the establishment of maneuver camps. (July 12, At. Div.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 18, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. John M. Dunn, A.C. (July 11, D.E.)

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect about August 10, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. A. C. Thompson, jr., A.G. (July 13, D.E.)

Leave for twenty-one days, to take effect about July 20, 1904, is granted Capt. S. M. Foote, A.C. (July 13, D.E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about August 12, 1904, with permission to apply for an extension of ten days, is granted Col. Frank Thorp, A.C. (July 13, D.E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect at the close of the academic work in the Department of Electricity, Artillery School, is granted Capt. Henry C. Davis, A.C. (July 13, D.E.)



## INFANTRY.

## 1ST INFANTRY.—COL. W. T. DUGGAN.

Leave for three days is granted 1st Lieut. Charles S. Tarlton, 1st Inf., recruiting officer. (July 5, W.D.)  
Leave for two months, to take effect Aug. 21, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. William L. Reed, 1st Inf. (July 11, W.D.)

Capt. Campbell King, 1st Inf., is at his own request relieved from further duty in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and will return to his proper station. (July 13, W.D.)

## 6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

Major William W. Wotherspoon, 6th Inf., now at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will report to the commandant, General Service and Staff College, for duty. (July 12, W.D.)

## 8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. A. SMITH.

First Lieut. A. La Rue Christie, 8th Inf., is detailed to attend the encampment of the organized militia of Delaware, to be held at Coosha, Newcastle County, Delaware, from July 16 to 23, 1904. (July 12, W.D.)

## 9TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. REGAN.

The following transfers are made in the 9th Inf.: First Lieut. Fred R. Brown from Co. L to Co. K; 1st Lieut. Cleveland Willcox from Co. K to Co. L. (July 9, W.D.)  
Second Lieut. Emory T. Smith, 9th Inf., is assigned to Co. C of that regiment, vice 2d Lieut. Ralph W. Drury, 9th Inf., appointed battalion Q.M. and C.S. Lieutenant Smith will join company to which assigned. (July 9, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Roscoe H. Hearn, 9th Inf., to take effect upon the return of his command to its station after the conclusion of the field exercises at Manassas. (July 9, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Ralph W. Drury, 9th Inf., having been appointed Q.M. and C.S. of the 2d Battalion of that regiment, will proceed to Madison Barracks, N.Y., for duty. (July 12, W.D.)  
The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Cleveland Willcox, 9th Inf., is extended four months. (June 13, W.D.)

## 10TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. NOBLE.

The following transfers are made in the 10th Inf.: First Lieut. John Raulolph from Co. L to Co. K; 1st Lieut. John B. Shuman from Co. K to Co. L. (July 9, W.D.)

Upon arrival of headquarters, band and 1st Battalion, 10th Inf., at Murray, Wash., under orders for change of station to the Department of the Columbia 1st Lieut. Walter L. Reed, 10th Inf., will proceed to station at Fort Lawton, Wash., in charge of detachment and baggage of the regiment shipped to that post. (June 28, Pac. Div.)

## 11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. L. MYER.

The leave granted Capt. Ivers W. Leonard, 11th Inf., is extended ten days. (July 6, D. Mo.)

## 13TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

First Lieut. Milton A. Elliott, Jr., 13th Inf., and Sergt. George J. Miller, Co. M, 13th Inf., now at camp on target range, Point Bonita, Cal., will continue on duty at that camp during the firing of competitors, reporting to Major Robert C. Van Vleet, 10th Inf., on the arrival of that officer at the range, for duty. (June 29, D. Cal.)

## 15TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. WARD.

Sick leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. E. M. Reeve, 15th Inf., Ord Barracks, Cal. (June 30, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. George E. Stewart, 15th Inf., having reported is assigned to temporary duty with the engineer officer of the division, with station in San Francisco, Cal. (June 28, Pac. Div.)

## 16TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. D. PRICE.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 15, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. C. E. Morton, 16th Inf. (July 12, D. E.)

## 19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

Leave for two months, to take effect Aug. 1, 1904, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Chaplain Samuel J. Smith, 19th Inf. (June 22, D. Cal.)

Col. Joseph F. Huston, Capt. George W. Helms, Capt. Samuel Burkhardt, Jr., and Chaplain Samuel J. Smith, 19th Inf., will proceed from Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to Camp Nisqually for duty in connection with the department maneuvers. (June 17, D. Cal.)

Co. L, 19th Inf., will proceed from Fort Wright, Wash., to Fort Walla Walla, Wash., in time to arrive not later than June 19 for duty during the temporary absence of the headquarters, band and 1st Squadron, 9th Cav. (June 17, D. Cal.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about Sept. 5, 1904, is granted Capt. Samuel Burkhardt, Jr., 19th Inf. (June 21, D. Cal.)

The 1st Battalion, 19th Inf., will proceed on June 20, from Vancouver Barracks, Wash., by marching, to American Lake for target practice, upon completion of which it will proceed to Camp Nisqually for duty. The band and 2d Battalion, 19th Inf., will proceed, on June 25, from Vancouver Barracks, Wash., by marching to Camp Steilacoom for duty in connection with the department maneuvers. On arrival, the band will report to the C.O., 2d Brigade, Maneuver Division, at Camp Nisqually. Contract Surg. O. W. Woods will accompany the 1st Battalion, 19th Inf., and on arrival at American Lake, will return immediately to Vancouver Barracks, for duty. (June 17, D. Cal.)

## 20TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. P. MAUS.

Major Charles B. Hardin, 20th Inf., is relieved from duty at the Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oregon, to take effect Sept. 1, 1904, and will join his regiment in the Philippine Islands. (July 12, W.D.)

## 21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

Leave for four months, to take effect Aug. 31, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. Walter B. McCaskey, 21st Inf. (July 9, W.D.)

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. William E. Goolsby, 21st Inf., is further extended fifteen days. (July 9, W.D.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect on or about July 13, 1904, is granted Major Lawrence J. Hearn, 21st Inf., recruiting officer. (July 9, W.D.)

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about Aug. 1, 1904, is granted Capt. Ferdinand W. Kobbé, 21st Inf. (July 8, W.D.)

## 22D INFANTRY.—COL. H. WYGANT.

Sick leave for two months, to take effect about July 1, is granted 2d Lieut. William E. Roberts, 22d Inf., San Francisco. (June 28, D. Cal.)

## 24TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.

The following transfers are made in the 24th Inf.: First Lieut. Austin A. Parker from Co. F to Co. H; 1st Lieut. Robert G. Rutherford, Jr., from Co. H to Co. F. (July 9, W.D.)

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about July 10, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. Sydney H. Hopson, 24th Inf., Fort Assiniboine. (June 30, N. Div.)

## 26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. WILLIAMS.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about July 15, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. Albert C. Osborn, 26th Inf. (July 5, D.T.)  
First Lieut. Robert K. Spiller, 26th Inf., will proceed from Fort McIntosh, Texas, to Fort Sam Houston, for observation and treatment. (July 2, D.T.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Sept. 1, 1904, is granted Capt. Hanson E. Ely, 26th Inf. (July 7, D.T.)

## 27TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. R. WHITALL.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Aug. 6, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. Otis R. Cole, 27th Inf., Fort Sheridan, Ill. (June 28, D. Lakes.)

Leave for three months, to take effect when his services

can be spared, is granted 2d Lieut. William E. Persons, 27th Inf., Fort Sheridan. (June 27, N. Div.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about July 1, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. William S. J. Jervey, Jr., 27th Inf., Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (June 24, D. Lakes.)

## 29TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. C. LOCKWOOD.

Capt. John F. Madden, adjutant, 29th Inf., having reported will join his station, Fort Douglas, Utah. (June 24, D. Cal.)

## 30TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. J. O'CONNELL.

First Lieut. Charles C. Allen, 30th Inf., aide-de-camp, now at Fort Crook, will proceed to Omaha, reporting to Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, for duty. (July 1, D. Mo.)  
Leave for two months, to take effect about Aug. 1, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. George E. Goodrich, 30th Inf. (July 7, D.T.)

## PORTO RICO REGIMENT, LIEUT. COL. C. J. CRANE.

The company officers recently reappointed, appointed, or promoted in the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, exclusive of those detailed as battalion adjutants, are assigned to companies, to date from July 1, 1904, as follows: Captains: Orval P. Townshend, Co. G; John M. Field, Co. C; Edwin J. Griffith, Co. D; Frank L. Graham, Co. A; Emil Huebner, Co. F; Ralph E. Gambrell, Co. B; Stewart McC. Decker, Co. E; Miles K. Taulbee, Co. H. 1st Lieutenants: Frank C. Wood, Co. D; Richard H. Pollon, Jr., Co. H; William S. Woodruff, Co. G; Laurence Angel, Co. B; William H. Armstrong, Co. E; Abram I. Miller, Co. A; Frank Stephenson, Co. F; Frank P. Harding, Co. C. 2d Lieutenants: Samuel S. Bryant, Co. D; Jaime Nadal, Co. A. (July 7, W.D.)

Capt. Frank L. Graham, Porto Rico Regiment, the selected competitor of his regiment in the division pistol competition, will proceed on July 5, 1904, to Fort Niagara, N.Y. (June 29, D.P.R.)

## BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Col. William S. Patten, A.Q.M.G.; Major Carroll A. Devo, Q.M.; Capt. Louis R. Burgess, A.C., is appointed to meet at San Francisco, Cal., to inspect in detail all matters relating to the construction and equipment of the steamer General Milfin which come under the contract. (July 8, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Col. Owen J. Sweet, 28th Inf.; Major William Stephenson, surg.; Capt. Irving W. Rand, asst. surg.; Capt. James Ronayne, 28th Inf.; Capt. William J. Lutz, 28th Inf.; Capt. Englebert G. Owenshine, 28th Inf., recorder. (July 8, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail for the board: Capt. George D. Deshon, asst. surg.; Capt. Alexander W. Perry, 11th Cav.; Capt. Samuel G. Jones, 11th Cav.; Capt. Herbert A. White, 11th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William W. Reno, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Julien E. Gauget, 11th Cav., recorder. (July 7, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York city, on Monday, Aug. 1, 1904, for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail for the board: Lieut. Col. Frank Heath, O.D.; Lieut. Col. Daniel M. Taylor, O.D.; Major Rogers Birnie, O.D.; Capt. Champe C. McCulloch, Jr., asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Robert M. Culter, asst. surg. (July 8, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Walla Walla, July 23, 1904, to examine into and report upon the qualifications of Q.M. Sergt. Thomas W. Jordan, 9th Cav., for the position of post Q.M. sergeant. Detail: Major James B. Erwin, 9th Cav.; Capt. Frank S. Armstrong, Q.M., 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Andrew W. Smith, 9th Cav. (June 21, D. Cal.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Smith S. Leach, C.E., and Chaplain John A. Randolph, 6th Inf., 1st Lieut. George R. Armstrong, 6th Inf., is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth as early as practicable to examine Dr. Valentine King of Hopkins, Mo., formerly of Co. K, 4th Iowa Inf., for appointment as superintendent of a National Cemetery. (July 6, D. Mo.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Manassas, Va., to definitely locate in detail the camps in the vicinity of Thoroughfare, Manassas and Gainesville, giving especial attention to sanitary conditions, water supply and convenience, having always in view economy of expenditure. Detail: Col. H. O. S. Helstand, A.A.G.; Major John L. Phillips, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Adelbert Cronkhite, Q.M.; Capt. James A. Moss, 24th Inf., recorder. (July 12, A. Div.)

A board of officers to consist of Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, General Staff; Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry; Lieut. Col. John G. D. Knight, General Staff, is appointed to meet at Washington, D.C., July 18, 1904. The board will then proceed to Thoroughfare, Va., for the purpose of preparing a program for the maneuvers to be held at Manassas, Va., in September, 1904. (July 13, W.D.)

## FIELD MANEUVERS.

The following named officers are detailed to act as umpires during the maneuvers to be held in the Department of the Columbia, July 7 to 21: Lieut. Col. Edward B. Pratt, 15th Inf.; Major Charles St. J. Chubb, 15th Inf.; Major John P. Wiser, A.C.; Capt. Ulysses G. McAlexander, 13th Inf.; Capt. James Ronayne, 28th Inf.; Capt. Charles H. Bridges, 15th Inf.; Capt. James B. Gowen, 10th Inf.; Capt. Englebert G. Owenshine, 28th Inf. The officers named will leave their stations in time to proceed from San Francisco on the afternoon of July 5 to Murray, Wash. (June 28, Pac. Div.)

The following named officers will report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty pertaining to the field maneuvers to be held in that department: Col. Stephen P. Jocelyn, General Staff; Major William P. Duval, General Staff; Major Cassius E. Gillette, C.E.; Capt. Sydney A. Cloman, General Staff. (June 28, Pac. Div.)

The following named officers are detailed to act as umpires during the maneuvers of the Ohio National Guard, to be held in Athens County, Ohio, from Aug. 16 to 23, 1904: Col. Arthur L. Wagner, General Staff, chief umpire; Lieut. Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, A.A.G.; Major Eben Swift, 12th Cav.; Capt. Tyree R. Rivers, 4th Cav.; Capt. Ralph H. Van Deman, 21st Inf.; Capt. Charles D. Rhodes, General Staff; Capt. Frank H. Whitman, 2d Inf.; Capt. Matthew F. Steele, 6th Cav. (July 7, W.D.)

Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, accompanied by Capt. Parker W. West, 11th Cav., A.D.C., will proceed to American Lake, Murray, Wash., in connection with the maneuvers to be held at that place. (July 5, Pac. Div.)  
The band and 2d Squadron, 9th Cav., will proceed on June 20, 1904, from Fort Walla Walla, Wash., to American Lake, Wash., by marching, using the railroad for transporting the command from Wallula to Kennewick, and for transporting the wagon transportation with their loads from Easton to Palmer. The band and Troop G will, on arrival, take station at the headquarters, Maneuver Division; Troop F will report to the C.O., 1st Brigade, Maneuver Division, at Camp Steilacoom. Troops E and H will report to the C.O., 2d Brigade, Maneuver Division, at Camp Nisqually. Capt. Henry A. Webber, asst. surg., will accompany the command and on arrival at American Lake will report to the C.O., 1st Brigade, Maneuver Division, for duty. On completion of the maneuvers, Captain Webber will return to his proper station with the squadron, 9th Cav. (June 17, D. Cal.)

The following named officers will proceed to Atascadero, Cal., and from that point to such other places on the Rancho del Encinal as may be necessary, to select the camp sites for the troops, locate pumping stations for water supply, etc., on the leased land for military field exercises to be held in August, 1904: Col. Stephen P. Jocelyn, General Staff; Col. William S. Patten, Q.M.D.; Major William P. Duval, General Staff; Major Cassius E. Gillette, C.E.; Capt. Sydney A. Cloman, General Staff. (June 23, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. George E. Stewart, 15th Inf., will proceed

to Atascadero, San Luis Obispo County, Cal., on July 1, 1904, to carry out the instructions in connection with the establishment of the camp for the coming department field exercises. Second Lieut. Robert J. Blinford, Alfred A. Hickox and Arthur E. Boyce, 15th Inf., will report to Lieutenant Stewart, July 1, 1904, at Atascadero, for duty in connection with the establishment of the camp. Second Lieut. Elvid Hunt and Benjamin F. McClellan, 28th Inf., will report on July 1, 1904, to Lieutenant Stewart at San Francisco for duty with and to proceed with that officer to Atascadero. (June 28, D. Cal.)

## EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS.

The following named officers will report in person to Lieut. Col. Frank Heath, O.D., president of the examining board at the Army Building, N.Y. city, for examination for promotion: Capt. Ormond M. Lisak, O.D.; Capt. Beverly W. Dunn, O.D. (July 8, W.D.)

The following officers will report in person to Col. Owen J. Sweet, 28th Inf., president of the examining board appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, for examination for promotion: 2d Lieut. William W. White, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. James G. Taylor, 13th Inf. (July 8, W.D.)

## SMALL ARMS COMPETITIONS.

The following officers selected as competitors for the division competitions, will proceed to Fort Niagara, N.Y.: For the Pistol Competition reporting not later than July 16, 1904: Fort Myer, Va., 1st Lieut. E. P. Nones, A.C.; Fort Schuyler, N.Y., 1st Lieut. J. P. Hopkins, A.C.; Fort Hamilton, N.Y., 1st Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, A.C.; Fort Porter, N.Y., Capt. LeRoy S. Upton, 1st Inf.; Fort Jay, N.Y., 1st Lieut. Edwin J. Bracken, 8th Inf.

For the Infantry Competition reporting not later than July 23, 1904: Fort Porter, N.Y., Capt. LeRoy S. Upton, 1st Inf.; Fort Jay, N.Y., Capt. Edwin Bell, 8th Inf.; 2d Lieut. S. W. Anding, 8th Inf.; Fort Niagara, N.Y., Capt. H. F. Rethers, 9th Inf.; Madison Barracks, N.Y., Capt. Fred L. Munson, 9th Inf.; Fort Slocum, N.Y., 1st Lieut. R. D. Carter, 16th Inf.; 2d Lieut. R. W. Kingman, 16th Inf. (July 12, D.E.)

The following named enlisted men are designated as competitors in addition to those named and will be sent to Fort Niagara, N.Y., not later than July 23, 1904. Division Rifle Competition, Coast Artillery, Corporal John N. Mitchell, 1st Co.; Corporal Thad. Eastwood, 10th Co., and Private Frederick Taggart, 75th Co. (July 12, D.E.)

The following named officers are detailed as range officers at the Division Small Arms Competition, and will proceed to Fort Reno, Oklahoma Territory, so as to arrive not later than July 23, 1904 for duty.

Fort Clark: Robert M. Nolan, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. Hugh S. Johnson, 1st Cav. Fort Reno: 1st Lieut. Eldred D. Warfield, 30th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Samuel W. Noyes, 30th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James H. Como, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Seeley A. Wallen, 25th Inf. Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.: 2d Lieut. James A. Higgins, 30th Inf. Fort Sam Houston: 1st Lieut. Linwood E. Hanson, 26th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Isaac N. Munro, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. William H. Bell, Jr., 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. Hugh M. Kelly, 26th Inf. Fort Sill: 2d Lieut. Ernest Stecker, Philippine Scouts. (July 1, D.T.)

## TRANSFERS.

Major Franklin O. Johnson is transferred from the 5th Cav. to the 2d Cav., and will join that regiment. (July 12, W.D.)

## VARIOUS ORDERS.

Capt. Charles King, retired, is at his own request relieved from duty at St. John's Military Academy, Delaware, Wis. (July 9, W.D.)

The 14th and 21st Batteries, Field Art., Fort Sheridan, Ill., under the command of Major Charles G. Woodward, Art. Corps, will proceed, on or about Aug. 1, 1904, by marching, to the site located between Winthrop Harbor, Ill., and Kenosha, Wis., for this year's target practice. First Lieut. James Bourke, asst. surg., will accompany the battalion. (July 1, D. Lakes.)

The following named officers are designated for service with and to accompany a detachment of recruits to sail on the Sherman July 1, to the Philippines: Capt. Robert L. Hamilton, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Andrew C. Wright, 12th Inf.; and 2d Lieut. Robert L. Collins, 2d Cav. Upon the completion of this duty the above named officers will report to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for further orders. (June 24, D. Cal.)

Leave for the period specified after their respective names, to take effect Aug. 31, 1904, is granted the following named officers: Capt. George C. Martin, 18th Inf., three months; Capt. George J. Holden, 28th Inf., four months, with permission to go beyond sea; Capt. G. Souard Turner, 7th Inf., four months, with permission to go beyond sea; Capt. Peyton G. Clark, 13th Inf., two months; 1st Lieut. George B. Rodney, 5th Cav., two months; 1st Lieut. Ferdinand W. Fonda, 10th Cav., two months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months; 1st Lieut. Ralph B. Parrott, 2d Inf., one month; 1st Lieut. James K. Parsons, 30th Inf., one month; 1st Lieut. George D. Freeman, Jr., 21st Inf., one month; 1st Lieut. William E. Hunt, 8th Inf., two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month; 1st Lieut. Vincent M. Elmore, Jr., 5th Inf., two months; 1st Lieut. Arthur F. Halpin, 1st Inf., one month; 1st Lieut. Charles F. Leonard, 7th Inf., one month; 1st Lieut. John M. Craig, 20th Inf., three months; 2d Lieut. Edward R. Coppock, 3d Cav., two months; 2d Lieut. Goodwin Compton, 26th Inf., two months.

First Lieut. Ernest D. Peck, C.E., to proceed to Fort Niagara, N.Y., for duty as a competitor in the division small arms competition and 1st Lieut. J. M. Campbell, 5th Inf., is detailed in his stead, for duty on the range, and will report not later than July 13, 1904. (July 8, A. Div.)

The following transfers of electrician sergeants are made: Frederick Schroeder, now at Key West Barracks, Fla., to Fort Revere, Mass.; Michael C. Regan, now at Fort Revere, Mass., to Key West Barracks, Fla. (July 11, W.D.)

The following named enlisted men will be placed upon the retired list: Ordnance Sergeant George Leffer, Sergeant Ottavio Violini, 1st Band, Art. Corps. (July 11, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect Aug. 12, 1904, is granted Veterinarian Lester E. Willyoung, A.C. (July 2, D.T.)

S.O. 107, c.s., from these headquarters, is revoked. Target practice of the 1st and 2d Battalions of the 21st Inf. to the State of Minnesota, located near Lake City, Minn., the use of this range having been tendered by the Adjutant General, State of Minnesota. The 2d Battalion will leave Fort Snelling in time to march to and reach the rifle range by July 23, 1904, where the battalion will encamp and hold its target practice. As early as practicable after the return of the 2d Battalion the 1st Battalion will leave Fort Snelling and march to the target range where it will encamp and hold its target practice. (July 8, D.D.)

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: 1st Sergt. John Scott, 104th Co., C.A.; Capt. Michael Heenan, Troop E, 7th Cav. (July 8, W.D.)

## U.S. ARMY TRANSPORTS IN COMMISSION.

BUFORD—Sailed from Valdez July 13.  
BURNSIDE—Sailed from Seattle June 17.  
CROOK—At San Francisco.  
DIXIE—At San Francisco.  
INGALLS—At Manila.  
KILPATRICK—At New York.  
LISCUM—At Manila.  
LOGAN—Arrived at San Francisco June 12. To sail for Manila Aug. 1.  
MEADE—At San Francisco.  
SEWARD—At Manila.  
SHERIDAN—At Manila.  
SHERMAN—Sailed from Honolulu July 11.  
SUMNER—At New York.  
THOMAS—Sailed from Honolulu July 6.  
WARREN—At San Francisco.  
WRIGHT—At Manila.



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Company of Instruction No. 1, Hospital Corps, U.S.A.,  
consisting of ninety men and two officers, left Washing-  
ton Barracks Thursday morning, July 14, en route over-  
land to Gettysburg, where the company is to take part in  
the National Guard encampment of the State of Pennsylv-  
ania. The company is taking a model 108-bed field hos-  
pital, which will be erected at the encampment for demon-  
strative purposes to the National Guard of the State. This  
hospital is the most complete one ever erected, having  
an operating room, laboratory, special diet kitchen,  
electric bell system throughout and an acetylene gas plant  
for illumination purposes. The company is commanded  
by 1st Lieut. H. L. Gilchrist, assistant surgeon, U.S.A.,  
and 1st Lieut. Charles R. Reynolds, acting quartermaster  
and commissary.

Orders have been issued from the Navy Department  
that the target practise on the Asiatic station in Sep-  
tember shall be conducted in Manila Bay, instead of off  
Chefoo, where these operations have hitherto been con-  
ducted. This change is ordered because of the war in the  
Far East and in pursuance of the policy initiated by ex-  
Secretary Moody at the outset of that war, of keeping  
American men-of-war outside the zone of operations. It  
will be remembered that at the outbreak of the war it was  
announced that the Asiatic battleship squadron would not  
go further north than Shanghai. It is stated that Manila  
Bay is admirably suited to target practice, as it measures  
about thirty by sixty miles.

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SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1904.

**PHYSICAL TRAINING IN THE ARMY.**

Among the new policies introduced in the Army in  
recent years there is none which promises more desirable  
results than the plans designed to provide for the proper  
physical training of the enlisted men. Assuming, as we  
may, that the individual soldier is a national asset whose  
value is regulated largely by the state of his health, it  
is evident that all measures calculated to keep him in  
sound physical condition are in line with wise public  
policy. And apart from this view is the fact that, inas-  
much as his privileges are closely limited by the re-  
quirements of the Service, he has a special claim to the  
consideration of the Government in all that concerns  
his welfare, moral as well as physical. In a word, both  
as a matter of policy and as a matter of right, it is the  
duty of the Government to make the most generous pro-  
vision to keep the soldier healthy, comfortable and con-  
tented, for in the long run it is by those conditions or  
the lack of them that his military usefulness will be  
determined. This principle is well understood in nearly  
all foreign armies, and its operation may be defined in  
the simple proposition that the healthy soldier is the  
contented soldier and the contented soldier is the efficient  
soldier. In the great armies of Europe, therefore, the  
physical training of the enlisted man is one of the prime  
essentials of his military education. It is imparted  
under conditions as exacting as those which prevail in  
other branches, and failure to comply with its require-  
ments counts against his general standing in the Ser-  
vice. No effort is made to develop special excellence in  
individuals, the purpose being to improve the physique  
of the Service as a whole. The system is organized on  
lines approved by experience and conducted by com-  
missioned officers as a part of their definite routine,  
and its general results are of such obvious value as to  
preclude controversy.

It was not until a few years ago that the importance  
of this physical training began to receive the attention  
of the War Department at Washington, and even for a  
considerable period afterward the object to be accom-  
plished appears to have been misunderstood. Orders  
from the Department prescribing a large scheme of  
physical training were erroneously interpreted to mean  
that competitive athletics exclusively should be fostered,  
this error apparently arising from the fact that the  
orders, while dealing at length with the subject of com-  
petitive exercises, had little or nothing to say as to the  
importance of providing a system of training for the  
entire force. Recently, however, the subject has been  
taken up in a manner that leaves no room for doubt or  
misunderstanding and with a manifest determination to  
establish a thorough course of physical training as a  
necessary part of the soldier's education. Liberal ap-  
propriations have made it possible to establish splendidly  
equipped gymnasiums at nearly all Army posts. Defi-  
nite exercises are prescribed by orders. The men are  
encouraged to acquire regular habits of practice, and  
gradually a system is being evolved, the object of which  
is not to promote athletics for the mere sake of spec-  
tacular competitions, but to bring the average soldier  
and the soldier below the average up to the highest at-  
tainable level of physical vigor, thereby practically ad-  
vancing his own general welfare and substantially in-  
creasing his usefulness to the Service.

An exceedingly instructive discussion of this whole  
question of physical training in the Army appears in  
an article contributed to the Journal of the United  
States Infantry Association by Lieut. Herman J. Koeh-  
ler, Instructor of Gymnastics and Physical Training at  
the United States Military Academy. Lieutenant Koeh-  
ler favors a system of training which shall be both  
thorough in character and general in application. He  
points out that the man already possessed of superior  
physical qualifications can look out for himself and will  
need but little attention, and that consequently we must  
not endeavor to train specialists in the Service "who  
are at best expensive luxuries," but that efforts should  
be made to put every man in such condition that he



may be depended upon to do his share and still have something in reserve. To insure the best results from this system Lieutenant Koehler contends that it should be conducted by graduates of the Military Academy, the course at which is applicable to the Service in all its details. That course gives every cadet an opportunity to become an instructor in physical training, and while there has not up to this time been much demand for such services, there is bound to be an increasing demand in the future. In order, however, to institute the new order of things as speedily as possible, Lieutenant Koehler proposes that a number of specially promising young officers shall be detailed to West Point from June 15 to September 1 to receive special instruction which shall fit them to take charge of the Service gymnasiums, the special instruction to embrace the theory and practice of military and educational gymnastics, swimming, fencing, athletics, physiology, anatomy, the physiology of exercise and anthropometry. Lieutenant Koehler continues:

The Military Academy is an ideal location for such a course, as in the first place its gymnasium was the model for all the gymnasiums equipped by the Quartermaster Department, and in the next place the time is most propitious, as the resident officers would have an opportunity to witness and participate in the recruit instruction of the new cadets. A course of this description thoroughly applied at an institution that stands for all that is best in the Service, and participated in by the splendid material which is at the command of the War Department, simply cannot fail to produce results that would be of incalculable value to the Service, and which it would be absolutely impossible to produce under any other conditions. Young officers so trained would be better fitted in every way to carry on his work in the Service than any one foreign to it. They would be instructed to act not only as instructors for the enlisted men, but also to endeavor to make a rational system of physical training the common property of every officer, so that if occasion arose every company officer would be in a position to carry out this work intelligently. The object of this course would be to give to the Service the same system of training which has been in vogue at the Military Academy for nearly twenty years and place it under the supervision of those who have the best interests of the Service at heart—the officers. The advantages of having this work conducted in service as outlined above are many and important. In the first place absolute uniformity would be assured, without which success cannot be obtained. Then the danger of influencing discipline is obviated as there would be no division of authority, as would be the case if this work was handed over to civilian instructors. Then, too, there would be no excuse for an officer not being constantly held responsible for the condition of his men, an impossible condition of affairs when that responsibility is divided. Furthermore the enlisted men will measure the value and importance of this work by the interest manifested in it by their officers, and should they discover that the officers are not responsible, for this part of their training they would naturally cease to consider it a military duty, for if it were, why should it be placed in charge of a civilian? There is another reason, and not the least one by any means, why this training should be conducted by officers, and that is that it will necessitate officers keeping themselves in good physical condition, and doing it by the same means that are employed in training the men; an example which cannot fail to impress itself upon the soldier.

The soundness of the views expressed above is beyond dispute. The physical training of enlisted men is in the broadest sense for the benefit of the Army, and for that reason it should be directed by the Army. To intrust a work of such importance to civilian instructors would not only be wholly unnecessary, but it might prove demoralizing as well as costly. As Lieutenant Koehler correctly says, physical training "since time immemorial has been a military institution," and for that reason, if there were no others, it should be under the control of Army officers who know its purpose and are specially qualified to accomplish them.

#### EFFICIENCY IN THE ARMY HOSPITAL CORPS.

No survey of general conditions in our military service would be complete unless it included a hearty recognition of the improving efficiency of the Hospital Corps of the Army. Beginning with the Spanish war, the Hospital Corps and the Medical Department, of which it is an auxiliary, entered upon a period of exacting service in what was virtually a new field of activity. Military operations under changed conditions of warfare and in tropical and sub-tropical latitudes confronted the medical service with problems which it had never until then encountered. These problems included not only the treatment of wounds inflicted by modern weapons, but equally difficult questions relating to epidemic disease, sanitation and the care of large numbers of men enfeebled by an inhospitable climate.

How the Medical Department conquered those difficulties is known to medical science the world over, and the record of the performance constitutes one of the most inspiring chapters in the history of the Spanish war. The part borne in that work by the Hospital Corps is less well known, however, partly, no doubt, because it was in some sense necessarily a feature of the operations of the Medical Department and partly because it was naturally overshadowed by the more picturesque events of war. Yet the fact remains, and is now well understood, that throughout all the trying operations following the outbreak of the Spanish war, the responsible duty of the Hospital Corps has been characterized by a degree of zeal, intelligence and increasing efficiency which stands to the enduring credit of the Service.

It is an interesting circumstance that the present Hospital Corps of the Army came into being just a year before the outbreak of the war in which it was destined to play so useful a part. Previous to that time, nursing in the hospitals was done by men detailed from the line of the Army for a tour of duty. Under that arrangement, company commanders, naturally reluctant to disperse even temporarily with their best men, frequently recommended the less desirable ones for hospital duty, the

result being that such work was indifferently performed. But under the act of Congress, approved March 1, 1887, a new order of things was instituted. That law established the Hospital Corps as a distinct organization separate from the line, and provided that men might be transferred to it permanently or enlisted for it, said corps "not to be included in the effective strength of the Army nor counted as a part of the enlisted force provided by law."

Under the old system hospital stewards were appointed as emergency required, after an examination prescribed by the Surgeon General. The new law continued the same arrangement with a provision that hospital stewards should rank on an equality with ordnance sergeants and that privates of the Hospital Corps should be entitled to the pay and allowances of a corporal of the arm of the Service in which they were on duty. Because of the permanence thus established, there was almost from the beginning an improvement in the efficiency of the entire corps which has continued to the present day. Hospital administration has become more systematic, thus releasing officers of the Medical Department from a vast amount of routine work, and the personnel of the Hospital Corps has gained in quality.

The Army Reorganization Act, February 2, 1901, made a further advance by authorizing the appointment of one hundred additional hospital stewards in addition to the two hundred already provided for, with a stipulation that such appointments should be open to men who had served as hospital stewards for more than six months during or after the Spanish war. The purpose of this arrangement, aside from the necessary increase in the corps, was to retain in the Service a considerable number of men whose experience gave them special qualifications for the work.

But the most important of all legislation for the symmetrical development of the Hospital Corps is contained in the Army Appropriation Act, approved March 2, 1903, in a section providing: "That hereafter the Hospital Corps of the United States shall consist of sergeants first-class, sergeants, corporals, privates first-class and privates; the rank and pay of sergeants first-class, sergeants and privates first-class, shall be as now provided by law for hospital stewards, acting hospital stewards and privates of the Hospital Corps; corporals shall receive twenty dollars per month and privates sixteen dollars, with such increase on account of length of service as is now or may hereafter be allowed to other enlisted men. That the Secretary of War is authorized to organize companies of instruction, ambulance companies, field hospital and other detachments of the Hospital Corps as the necessities of the Service may require."

The effect of this measure is to define still more clearly the status of the Hospital Corps as an organization separate from the line of the Army and give its members a clear footing as to rank and pay. The wisdom of this legislation has been amply justified by results. It is attracting a highly desirable class of men into the corps, whose intelligence, zeal and ambition are constant incentives to excellence. The average sergeant of the Hospital Corps of to-day is a clear-headed, energetic, practical man, whose experience and training specially qualify him for effective work in field or hospital. The interest which such men take in their work is well shown in the case of Sergt. James F. Hamner, Hospital Sergeant, U.S.A., stationed at Fort Snelling, who, in a capital article in the St. Paul Pioneer Press, presents a painstaking review of the history, methods and purposes of the organization to which he belongs. The intelligence, alertness and devotion of such men mean that the Hospital Corps shall become increasingly useful to the Medical Department and, consequently, of rising value to the whole Army.

The Canadian papers are giving expression to a very natural indignation at the conduct of officers or members of Separate Company E, N.G.N.Y., from Malone, N.Y., in holding up a train of cars at Ottawa, Canada. The New Yorkers visited Canada in response to an invitation from the 43d Regiment of Ottawa and carried with them fifty or sixty young ladies from Malone, who gave an exhibition of Amazonian drill. When the special train carrying the party started upon its return some of the young ladies were not on hand and the conductor was requested to hold the train for them, which he refused to do, as he had to make connection at a junction. The officer commanding the Malone company, Captain Miller, pulled the bell cord and stopped the train near the station. The train then started and was brought up a second time by the bell. Finally the emergency brakes were thrown on by the troops and the train brought up with such a sudden jerk that it broke in two, subjecting it to the risk of a collision with a train following. Captain Miller then ordered his company to fall in alongside the train and compelled the engineer to wait for the ladies. Seeing the tail-lights of the Malone train from the station, the railroad manager ordered the second train to proceed cautiously and ascertain the cause of the trouble. When the second train came up the young ladies were found on board and they were transferred and the rest of the trip was made without incident. This was a very gallant proceeding upon the part of the New York militia, but it would be interesting to know where they found the authority for such action. An accident appears to have been averted only by the vigilance of the railroad officials. The young ladies reached home no sooner than

they would have done in any case, apparently, and our Canadian neighbors were treated to an exhibition of American manners which they will not, we hope, accept as illustrative of our military methods. Military men traveling on pleasure and not on official duty have no rights in excess of other passengers, and it must certainly be a very imperative military necessity which would excuse interference with railroad management, upon which the safety of passengers depends, in our own territory, and nothing could excuse it on foreign soil.

Proof sheets of the July Navy Register have reached the Navy Department from the Government Printing Office, and Mr. G. E. Yancey, the clerk in charge of the compiling of the Register, hopes to get the new issue out by the middle of next month. In this Register for the first time appears the name of Paul Morton as Secretary of the Navy, and of John Nordhaus as his private secretary. The Register shows twenty-seven rear admirals, with the name of John C. Watson at their head; eighty-two captains, headed by G. F. F. Wilde and including the name of Seth M. Ackley, recently restored to active duty; 121 commanders, headed by A. B. Speyers; 192 lieutenant commanders, the name of W. M. Parks at the top; 331 lieutenants, V. O. Chase standing No. 1 in the grade; forty-nine lieutenants, junior grade, headed by Hilary Williams, and 174 ensigns. At the top of the list of ensigns appears the name of H. B. Soule and Francis Martin, the first officers commissioned from the enlisted personnel. The Register shows 106 midshipmen at sea. There are thirty-four chief boatswains, thirty-six chief gunners, and thirty-four chief carpenters, the large increases in these grades being due to the promotion under the six-years service law. Since the issuance of the last Register, on Jan. 1, 1904, there have been sixty-seven resignations from the Navy and one from the Marine Corps; twenty-one retirements from the Navy and four from the Marine Corps; twenty-six deaths in the Navy, and four in the Marine Corps. One officer has been dismissed from the Navy and one man has declined an appointment.

It has already been announced that Secretary of the Navy Morton will not, for the present, dispose of the question of the titles to be borne by the chiefs of the staff bureaus of the Navy, in accordance with the recent decision of the Solicitor General, but it is not generally known that there have been filed with the Secretary, by the heads of several of the staff bureaus, protests against the recommendation of the Bureau of Navigation regarding the withdrawing from the heads of staff bureaus the title of rear admiral. It is understood that the Paymaster General and the Engineer-in-Chief, among others, have placed before the Secretary a clear and dignified statement of their position in this matter and that the Secretary, quick to see that the question had two sides, has no intention of disposing of it for the present. In this connection an interesting incident occurred recently. A communication was sent from the Bureau of Navigation to the head of one of the staff bureaus, addressed to that officer not with the title of rear admiral, but with his staff title. The Chief of Bureau promptly returned the communication to the Bureau of Navigation with the statement that it would not be received until properly addressed. The change was quickly made and the communication went back to the officer addressed to him as "Rear Admiral ———."

Until now the War Department at Washington has had very little to do with the arrangements for the joint Army and National Guard maneuvers at Manassas in the fall. The maneuvers have been and are in charge of General Corbin, and he, in conference with General Chaffee, has arranged most of the details. Indeed there is among officers at the War Department surprisingly little knowledge regarding the maneuvers, so closely have General Chaffee and General Corbin kept their counsel. Washington will, however, learn more from now on regarding the maneuvers, as a board of officers has been appointed to convene there July 18, whence they will proceed to Thoroughfare, Va., there to prepare a program for the maneuvers. This board will consist of Brig. Gens. Frederick D. Grant, Tasker H. Bliss and Thomas H. Barry, and Lieut. Col. John G. D. Knight. Upon the completion of their report the board will forward it to Major General Corbin for his approval. Transportation will be furnished by contract. It is estimated that about two hundred wagons will be needed for this work. Medical officers will put to trial the Army mule as a means of carrying medical supplies for the first dressing stations instead of ambulances which find difficulty in penetrating the column of troops.

As we have already stated, a majority of the opinions regarding the detail system called for recently by the General Staff from the staff departments are adverse to this system. The detail system, under the General Staff, provides for the assignment of officers to four years' duty in the staff departments; the Engineer Corps, the Medical and Judge Advocate General's Departments being excepted. These opinions for the most part favor a return to the old system. They will be submitted to Secretary Taft upon his return. Officers in the confidence of the Secretary, however, are not inclined to think that he will recommend to Congress, at the coming session, any legislation on the subject. Indeed, members of Congress, since the passage of the General Staff bill show an inclination to let the Army alone for a few years until the new system has been given a thorough trial.



## STATUS OF RETIRED OFFICERS.

Department of Justice,  
Washington, D.C., July 11, 1904.

The Secretary of War:

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 6, with its inclosures, in which you ask my opinion on certain questions of law arising as follows in the administration of the War Department:

The act of April 23, 1904, provides:

Any officer of the Army below the grade of brigadier general who served with credit as an officer or as an enlisted man in the Regular or Volunteer forces during the Civil War, prior to April 3, 1865, otherwise than as a cadet, and whose name is borne on the official register of the Army, and who has heretofore been, or may hereafter be, retired on account of wounds or disability, incident to the Service, or on account of age or after forty years' service, may, in the discretion of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be placed on the retired list of the Army with the rank and retired pay of one grade above that actually held by him at the time of retirement.

In the operation of this law a number of officers of the Army on the retired list became entitled to advancement in the executive discretion, and in reference to a particular case of this class which you state, you suggest the general inquiry whether in the event advancement be given the officer in question in the form of a recess appointment, the "vacancy" should be regarded as happening on April 23, 1904, the date of approval of the above act, or on the date when the discretion vested in the President by that enactment had been fully exercised by the verification of the service of the officer in the Civil War and the determination that the service was creditable.

The Senate adjourned on April 28, without day, and the inquiry is thus presented whether the authority of the President is to be regarded as his constitutional power to appoint to office and whether the power was ripe for exercise and vacancies existed before the adjournment of the Senate, within the meaning of the prohibition of Section 1761, Revised Statutes, which provide:

No money shall be paid from the Treasury, as salary, to any person appointed during the recess of the Senate, to fill a vacancy in any existing office, if the vacancy existed while the Senate was in session, and was by law required to be filled by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, until such appointee has been confirmed by the Senate.

Upon this situation you propound the following precise questions:

1. Do officers of the Army on the retired list hold public office, and should the advancement authorized in the act of April 23, 1904, be accomplished by an exercise of the appointing power?

2. When a vacancy occurs, or is created by a legislative enactment while the Senate is in session, can such vacancy be filled during a recess of the Senate, provided an act or thing is required by law to be done as a condition precedent to such exercise of the appointing power. In other words, must the date when the vacancy occurred, or was created, be alone considered in connection with the exercise of the appointing power, or must the statutes which require certain acts to be done, or which require an exercise of the executive discretion be also considered in determining whether a vacancy exists which may be filled by a recess appointment?

As to your first question, it is clear that officers of the Army on the retired list hold public office. They are a part of the Army of the United States. (Sec. 1094, Rev. Stat.; Wood v. U.S. 15, Ct. Cls., 151, 160; U.S. v. Tyler, 105 U.S., 244; U.S. v. Wood, 107 U.S. 414; Badeau v. U.S., 130, U.S. 439.) But it is equally clear that advancement on the retired list, such as is authorized by the act of April 23, 1904, does not create an office, and is not accomplished by an exercise of the appointing power. This is made evident, I think, by the opinion of the Court of Claims in Wood v. U.S. (15 Ct. Cls. Supra.).

By Revised Statutes, Sec. 1094 officers on the retired list of the Army compose part of the Army of the United States, and therefore no one can be upon that list who is not an officer appointed as required by the Constitution, Art. II, Sec. 2. But being such officer thus appointed of any grade on the active list, he may be retired with a rank higher or lower than that which belonged to his office, whenever Congress sees fit so to provide. Congress cannot appoint him to a new and different office because the Constitution vests the appointing power in the President with the advice of the Senate, or in certain classes in the President alone, the heads of the Executive Departments, or the courts of law; but Congress may transfer him to the retired list, and may change his rank and pay at any time without coming in conflict with that provision of the Constitution. Congress has frequently exercised the power of changing the mere rank of officers without invoking the Constitutional power of the Executive to appoint the incumbents to new offices.

In the present case the claimant being a colonel in the line of the Army, his retirement with the rank of major general under the act authorizing it did not confer upon him a new office, and therefore did not make him a major general. He remained a colonel of Cavalry, to which office he had been duly appointed, and he acquired only new and higher rank by the act of Congress authorizing his retirement.

In the opinion of the Supreme Court on the same case (107 U.S., 414) Justice Blatchford, speaking for the court, after stating the views of the Court of Claims, says:

These views appear to us to be sound. General Wood holding the office of a colonel of Cavalry in the Army, his retirement with the rank of major general under the act of 1862 did not confer on him the office of major general. He remained in the office of colonel of Cavalry, and acquired a higher rank and higher pay, as a retired officer. Such rank not being an office, Congress could change his rank and his pay as it did by the act of 1875.

I am further of the opinion that this view of the case is not affected by the fact that the exercise of the discretion of the Executive under the act of 1904 must be approved by the Senate. Concurrence by the Senate is a condition attached to the exercise of the President's discretion and to the right of the officers to be advanced, but does not make that an office which otherwise would not be so nor invoke the power of appointment under the Constitution. The condition is merely a particular method of providing for the advanced rank and pay conferred by Congress acting within its constitutional powers.

My answer to your first question renders it unnecessary to consider the second which proceeds upon the theory that the Executive power to appoint is involved, and I have just held that this is not so.

I proceed, however, to say that the practical question underlying both your inquiries is whether upon the exercise of the Executive discretion an officer advanced in rank and pay may be paid at the advanced rate before the Senate has given its consent and advice. It seems that this question was referred by you to the Comptroller of the Treasury, upon a claim for the advanced pay in the

account of a retired officer advanced under the statute, and was by him decided in the negative. Under Sec. 8 of the act of July 31, 1864 (28 Stat., 162, 208), the decision of the Comptroller upon any question involving a payment of money, duly referred to him, must govern in passing upon an account. The language of the statutes is as follows:

Disbursing officers of the head of an Executive Department, or other establishment not under any of the Executive Departments, may apply for, and the Comptroller shall render his decision upon any question involving a payment to be made by them or under them, which decision, when rendered, shall govern the auditor, and the Comptroller of the Treasury in passing upon the account containing said disbursement.

Such decision of the Comptroller is thus made conclusive by the law and my predecessors have generally held that it is final and binding, and have consequently declined to pass upon such questions even where the Comptroller has not already duly acted.

If a claim is presented, the question of legality of payment is one exclusively for the Comptroller, whose decision thereon is by statute made final as to all Executive officers. It has been repeatedly held by attorneys general that on questions of disbursements of money or payment of claims so by law relegated to the Comptroller, the Attorney General should not render opinions, especially in view of the fact that if the matter is doubtful it may be referred to the Court of Claims for authoritative decision. (21 Op. 530.) See also 21 Op. 178; id. 188; 22 Op. 581.

It is true that an exception has been noted in the opinions of the Attorneys General where a question is of great importance and general application, and a conflict of precedents might ensue, and especially where the Comptroller joins in the request and states that he will be guided by the opinion of the Attorney General. (21 Op., 181; id., 225; id., 402.)

But here the Comptroller has already acted, and has rendered his decision upon due reference by you of the real question involved, in its practical aspect, and this decision under the law must govern him in determining the matter whenever it is presented to him in his function of passing upon accounts, unless indeed, he himself should see fit to reconsider and revise or reverse his ruling.

I have the honor to repeat that my formal response to your request is to answer your first question in the negative, which renders an answer to your second question unnecessary.

I return herewith the inclosures of your letter.

Very respectfully,  
W. H. MOODY, Attorney General.

## VENTILATING HOSPITAL TENT.

Henry L. Gilchrist, first lieutenant and assistant surgeon, U.S.A., commanding Company of Instruction Hospital Corps, Washington Barracks, has designed a ventilating hospital tent of which twenty are being manufactured by the Quartermaster's Department. The improved tent is made from 12-oz. cotton duck, has a height of 11 feet to top of ridge pole and 9 1/2 feet to bottom of (A) loops at coupler; is 14 1/2 feet wide and 14 1/2 feet long, or the same size at the base as the old common hospital tent. The walls have a height of 4 feet 6 inches, the doors at either end are 7 feet high and 6 feet wide, being formed by a slit on each side instead of the single center slit. The doors can be extended and propped, thus giving forty-two square feet of canopy in front of the tent, or if two tents are to be joined, can be rolled up like an ordinary curtain, thus giving a clean-cut appearance between the tents the size of the door.

The tent is provided with four ventilating openings, two large ones on each side of the base of the A-loop at the top. These openings are thirteen feet long and two feet wide and laced for strength, being protected on the outside by an apron of tent material which can be regulated by two ropes from within the tent. A small laced ventilating opening eighteen inches by twenty-four inches in the lower end corner of the roof and directly over the walled-off commode closet inside of the tent. Two ventilating apertures ten inches long by five inches wide at each end of the A loop projection of the roof. The tent is provided with the usual sod cloth, binding ropes loops, etc., for securing the doors, etc.

Instead of the roof continuing directly on the ridge pole without a break, it is drawn down and securely fastened by rope loops at each seam, allowing a drop of one foot and six inches, which interval exists between the under surface of the fly and the roof of the tent which gives a space of this width between the tent and fly for air currents. In the erection of the tent the usual ridge pole and two uprights are required, and the tent is pitched as easily as the old style hospital tent. The tent fly, made from 12-oz. white cotton duck is two feet longer than the old fly.

Some of the advantages gained by the use of this tent are: First, the increased amount of ventilation; second, the simplicity, strength and durability in its construction; third, by having the double slit opening of either end, the part of tent between, called the door, can be utilized as a canopy for the occupants of the tent; fourth, by having the walled-off and ventilated commode closet, the patient utilizing it is not only protected from other occupants of the tent, but all odors from the commode are carried off through the upper ventilating aperture.

## LIFE IN A SUBMARINE.

Describing life in a British submarine the naval correspondent of the London Telegraph says:

The bare statement that the length is only 100 feet, and when submerged the displacement of the "Improved A" class, to which the sunken vessel belonged, is only 180 tons, less than half that of a destroyer, and that within are stored two sets of machinery, a gas engine for the surface, and electric motors for use when submerged, that room has to be found for tanks for the oil, air, electric batteries, etc., and that space is also taken up by the torpedoes and gear, is sufficient to bring home the fact that eleven men, who comprise the crew, have not much room for stretching themselves. The British boats are like large, flat cigars, with a ridge at the top to serve as a deck when running afloat and inside is one "room," in which officers and men have to make themselves as comfortable as may be during the hours of duty.

Even the Admiralty recognizes that apart from the danger attending such service, existence must be fraught with much discomfort and the crew receive what is styled "hard lying money" as some compensation. Yet every man who serves in a submarine is a volunteer.

The same remark applies to the officers, and in spite of all the close confinement and disadvantages attaching to this work, the supply of officers and men always exceeds the number of vacancies in the flotilla.

In one British boat a crew were once under water for a space of six hours without suffering any harm, while a vessel of a similar type remained submerged in fifteen feet of water in Peconic Bay, six feet below the surface of the water, for a period of fifteen hours; in fact, from 7 p.m. until 10:30 the following morning the little ship with a crew of three officers and three men was entirely cut off from all natural air supply. Though the accommodation is necessarily most cramped, these pioneers in the art of lodging under water were able to play cards, read, and sleep without suffering any inconvenience. In spite of the length of the stay beneath the water, the air supply was so excellent that no demand had to be made upon the stored air. The atmosphere was purified chemically with complete success. This test of the habitability of a Holland boat was made with an admiral and a lieutenant of the American Navy on board. The experiment was undertaken for fifteen hours, but both these officers stated when they came to the surface that no difficulty would have been experienced in remaining below for a much longer period.

During the past fortnight's maneuvers against Vice Admiral Sir Arthur Wilson's fleet the crews of the submarines have been tied to their tiny amphibious homes for long periods, and the excitement occasioned by the duels with big ships has proved ample compensation for the discomforts. In the British Navy, at least, it can be said that there is the keenest desire to experiment with submarine craft without reservations, so complete is the confidence of officers and men in their war value and their safety.

So long as the boat is not far submerged a certain amount of light straggles through the glass scuttles, casting a weird greenish hue on everything. But in lower depths the electric light is switched on, and the whole of the interior is lighted up. There is a feeling of safety in numbers when you can see your companions, and men can become accustomed to the strange, cramped, unnatural conditions under which they live, and every care is taken to regulate the pressure of air. To brave men the post of danger is the post of honor, and one may be sure that the fate of submarine A1, deeply as it may be deplored, will not affect the spirit in which these vessels will continue to be handled, in order that the secret of their war value may be learned.

It is interesting to remember that men can live for three days in a submarine provided the hull remains intact and that she is not overturned so that the gas-line tanks overflow.

## THE DETAIL SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Referring to your request for an expression of opinion from the readers of the JOURNAL regarding the advisability of returning to the permanent staff departments I would state that the detail system has not been in operation long enough to test thoroughly its merits.

The only objections to it that are visible to the ordinary officer are that it may give heads of departments some trouble in keeping vacancies filled, in arranging stations to suit the tastes of all, and later some difficulty may be experienced in selecting officers for depot or purchasing quartermasters and commissaries, but this should be easily overcome.

The line is turning out constantly excellent adjutants, quartermasters and commissaries, fully competent to fill places in corresponding departments of the staff, including the Inspector General and Pay Departments. These men, selected on their merit, are surely at least the equals of the permanent appointments formerly made on their political influence. There may not seem to be any reason for line officers seeking the present staff details except to avoid bad stations, etc., but so far there seems to have been but little trouble in getting excellent men to fill all vacancies. Personally I see nothing the matter with the present detail system, and believe that it will prove to be more efficient and more in the interests of the Service than the old method of permanent appointments.

As a matter of personal interest any line officer opposed to the present detail system must be asleep, devoid of ambition or possessed of a remarkably strong "pull," for he can not fail to have observed that the pen and the revolving chair are mightier than the sword and the saddle.

ME TOO.

## THE WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

London despatches of July 15 report the occupation of Ying-Kow, the port of Niu-Chwang and the terminus of the Chinese railway. The Russians do not appear to have made any very determined resistance to this movement, retiring north before the Japanese advance, after heavy skirmishing. The principal engagement reported was at Tashi-Chao (Ta-Shi-Kiau). The abandonment of Niu-Chwang must follow speedily. The Russians are pluming themselves upon having inflicted "heavy losses" on the Japanese with comparatively small losses among their own troops. The capture of Ying-Kow, if confirmed, will give the Japanese an important base of supply. The railway extending in one direction along the Liao-Tung Peninsula to Port Arthur, and in the other through Manchuria to Liao-Yang, Mukden, and Harbin, joins the Chinese line to Kou-pan-Tse. This line in turn connects with the lines to Shan-hai-Kwan, Tien-Tsing and Peking on the south and Shi-San-Shan on the north.

Though the Chinese territory reached by these roads is in the neutral zone, the Japanese will no doubt find a way of drawing supplies from it which will make them independent of transport by sea. The Japanese plan appears to be to secure control of the littoral, as well as of Korea and the Liao-Tung Promontory, fortify and leave it to the Russians to drive them out if they can. Japanese movements to the north have been in the nature of diversions by detached divisions. These operations have been suddenly suspended, having accomplished their purpose in drawing the attention of the Russians from the real point of attack. General Oku reports that the second army of Japan commenced operations July 6 by occupying Kai-Ping (Kai-Chow). The line of operations extended from Kai-Ping to Ta-Shi-Kiou (Tashi-Chao), where General Kuropatkin was entrenched and Hai-Tshung (Hai-Cheng).

The country in which the Japanese operated is a succession of ranges of closely wooded hills with narrow valleys between them, traversed by numerous streams. The roads are winding and rocky with steep passes and require much engineering work to make them passable. For the first time the military attachés were permitted to



accompany the advance. Lieut. Gen. Ian Hamilton, one of the British attachés, travels with General Kuroki. Colonel Hume, another British attaché, and Col. E. H. Crowder of the General Staff of the American Army, are to go with the western column, while Capt. P. C. March of the Artillery Corps, U.S.A., is to travel with the eastern column.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Telegraph says that the Russians complain that the Japanese employ a number of wooden articles painted to resemble cannon, which, now that smokeless powder is used, are often mistaken for genuine guns. On them the Russians concentrate a scathing fire, while the real guns are screened from view, and as a few minutes' start in an artillery attack means sometimes all the difference between victory and defeat.

#### NOTES OF THE WAR.

The London Engineer says: "The 'triumph of the torpedo' has been extensively billed as the result of the last affair at Port Arthur, but for ourselves we hardly fancy that the 'bag' for eight attacks is one to boast of, in view of all that has been claimed for the torpedo and the singularly favorable circumstances. There seems a little doubt about the sunken ship, unless it is the vessel also reported as wrecked. That the Russians repaired their ships and got them out is wonderful; but we suspect that some of them were more for show than for fighting. It is difficult to credit the Retvizan and Pobieda with much fighting value after their adventures, and a good deal of bloom must be off the Tsarevitch. The Japanese fleet, on the other hand, seems fit as ever, and the way in which it has kept the sea reflects very great credit not only on the crews, but also on those who built and equipped the vessels. Some of the Japanese ships have been steaming for over four months on end. When the Japanese issue their report of the war we shall have some very useful data as to the relative efficiencies of water-tube and cylindrical boilers if we learn nothing else. Two or three breakdowns would have been a golden opportunity for Russia; indeed, might have altered the whole course of the war."

General gives the age of the Japanese Marshall Oyama just appointed to the chief command in Manchuria as sixty-two, General Kodama, fifty-five; General Kuroki is sixty-one and Marshall Yamagata is now nearing seventy. Of the Russian officers Admiral Alexieff is sixty-one, General Sakharoff is fifty-one, General Sassulitch is sixty; General Stoessel who is in command at Port Arthur, fifty-six, and General Sarubaleff, commanding the 4th Siberian Army Corps, sixty. General Mishenko is fifty-one and the chiefs of the staff in the 1st, 2d and 4th Siberian Army Corps range in age from forty-seven to fifty-two. The average age of brigade commanders of all arms is said to be fifty-two and one-half.

As an example of the thoroughness of training and discipline in the Japanese navy, the Hawaiian Gazette, published in Honolulu, recalls the fact that when the cruiser Naniwa, Captain—now Admiral—Togo commanding, visited that port a few years ago, her crew was constantly under drill. "Every waking hour," says the Gazette, "was taken up with some phase of the ship's discipline. No shore liberty was allowed, even to officers, though one of the latter was an imperial prince; and on board, the captain interdicted all light reading and even games of sociability. Officers who wished to read were referred to the ship's professional library; those who wished a relaxing game were told to play Kriegspiel, the German game of tactics. When an officer sought recreation he was told to take a boat's crew beyond the reef and fire at a mark or to get another man and fence."

The Japanese appear to have solved the sometimes difficult problem of securing perfect concord of action between their army and navy, or at least so it would appear. The Army and Navy Gazette says on this subject: "When General Kuroki invaded Korea, his army was preceded by forces which made every preparation for the landing, and the troops were safely conveyed, while the Japanese vice-admiral masked any possible attempt of the fleet at Port Arthur to interfere. As the tide of military strength flowed on, the naval forces enabled the troops to be supplied and the base to be brought near to the scene of actual operations. In the battle on the Yalu a division of gunboats took part with the military forces, exactly directing its efforts to deceive the Russians on their extreme right as to the turning movements which the Japanese troops were making on their extreme left. Just in the same way were the various disembarkations managed and protected. The troops were conveyed to their advanced base in the Hall Islands off Tatong Bay on the west coast of Korea, approximately at the same distance from the Yalu and Yen-tao Bay. The battle of the Yalu was fought on May 1, the destination of the second army was thereby determined, Admiral Togo sank his ships in the Port Arthur approach on the morning of the 3d, and on the next day he conveyed the transports from the islands, landing the troops at Yen-tao on the morning of the 5th. The co-operation of the naval and military forces was faultless. On the approach to Port Arthur the vessels have always been on the flank of the troops, and at Kin-chau the navy had a part in the affair."

We have referred on several occasions to our inability to reconcile the reports of desperate fighting between the Russians and the Japanese with the small list of casualties reported. A despatch now comes from St. Petersburg, dated July 12, which says: "An official statement of the number of sick and wounded belonging to the Manchurian army shows a great increase in sickness after a few days' rain and also a large proportion of sick and wounded officers, compared with men. The figures are according to the listed strength of the army. Before the rains, to June 26, the total was officers, 71, and men, 39 per 1,000, of whom wounded officers numbered ten and men 6 per 1,000; suffering from contagious diseases, two per 1,000, of whom one-half were suffering from dysentery and one-tenth from typhus. There was one case of plague and not a single case of smallpox. After the rains, July 9, the figures were: Officers, 94 per 1,000; men, 46, of whom the wounded officers numbered ninety-two per 1,000 and the men nine per 1,000." An excessive loss of officers in battle would indicate that their men do not stand well up to their work. It is also stated that the Japanese have sharpshooters detailed to pick off the Russian officers, but this would account for only a part of the excessive loss among officers. The Russians, owing to the difficulties of transportation, have had to depend to a large extent upon local troops and these are by no means the pick of the Russian army. In our Civil War the proportion of officers killed or dying of their wounds was 1 to 16.2 men, the proportion in the Regular Army being 1 to 14.8. The proportion of officers dying from disease

was in the Volunteers 1 to 66.7; in the Regulars 1 to 23.5, and in the colored troops 1 to 215.5.

Speaking of the contests between the Japanese and Russians in front of Port Arthur the United Service Gazette says: "One of the great points made by the sensational writers is that our textbooks teach that a frontal attack upon an enemy in position is, under contemporary conditions of warfare, no longer possible, and that the Japanese, by what the writers call their 'marvellous success,' have shown that this dogma is false. But the textbooks nowhere teach such a doctrine as that which is ascribed to them. On the contrary they clearly show that, when embarked upon under certain conditions, a frontal attack not merely may, but should succeed. What they do say is, that a naturally strong position held by good infantry, sufficiently covered, with free play for their rifles and unshaken by artillery, is invincible by a frontal attack—the inevitable deduction therefore being that when any one or more of these conditions are not fulfilled, a position may be attacked frontally with every prospect of a successful issue. And this is exactly what the battle of Nanshan Hill has demonstrated. So long as the Russian troops remained unshaken by artillery fire, the Japanese assaults, carried out with a dash, vigor and determination of the highest order, were repulsed again and again. The Japanese, we read, delivered charge after charge with the bayonet, but were repeatedly driven back with enormous loss. Three times they essayed the task and failed, and it was only after they had learned by experience dearly bought, from the fearful losses they had suffered, the lesson taught in our textbooks, and had concentrated upon the Russian position such an artillery fire as to adequately prepare the way for the advance of the infantry, that they, at length, succeeded in reaching the crest of the position."

If the *Moniteur de la Flotte* is to be believed, the Higher Council of the Russian navy has decreed that the Baltic fleet shall sail for the Far East September 15, via Cape Horn and the Pacific, the Suez Canal route having been rejected on account of the delay which would be caused by the large number of transports which must accompany the fleet. The plan of campaign, continues the *Moniteur*, is briefly this: Fifteen days before the expected arrival, that is, some time in October, the Vladivostok and Port Arthur squadrons will make a simultaneous sortie and give battle to Togo and Kamimura, whose squadrons, or such portions as then remain to them, will be quite unable to contend with the mighty fleet opposed to them.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The vessels of the North Atlantic squadron, in command of Rear Admiral Barker, arrived at Trieste July 12. Their appearance created great interest, and the shores were lined with throngs of people who watched the vessels. During the forenoon the customary visits were exchanged, characterized with great cordiality. Shortly before noon the European cruiser squadron, Admiral Jewell commanding, sailed in and rejoined the fleet, from which it was detached at Fayal. The attitude of the authorities was most hospitable and many entertainments have been proposed.

The U.S.S. Buffalo, Comdr. William H. Everett, has arrived at San Francisco from her cruise around the world from Hampton Roads by way of the Suez Canal. The vessel will be docked and repaired at the Mare Island Navy Yard with a view to returning to Hampton Roads over the same route, which includes visits to Honolulu, the Philippines, Asiatic and European ports. She will start on her long cruise about August 1, carrying a large detachment of landsmen under instruction, and should arrive at Norfolk, Va., about November 15 next.

Orders have been issued for the Hartford and the torpedo-boat destroyers Whipple, Worden, Truxton, Hull and Hopkins to visit Boston during the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, from August 15 to 20.

Lieut. Mark L. Bristol, U.S.N., on duty in the Bureau of Ordnance, has returned to Washington after a tour of inspection of the torpedo station at Newport, the Government work in progress in the Bliss Torpedo Works, in Brooklyn, and the ordnance bureau in the Boston Navy Yard. Only four officers, it is said, are stationed at Newport for the regular routine work of manufacturing mines and conducting experiments, in addition to instructing 139 seamen gunners, and their conditions there are said to be unsatisfactory. Daily and most satisfactory experiments are being conducted at Newport with submarine torpedoes. The work of turning the Vesuvius into a torpedo experiment boat is also progressing satisfactorily.

In a builder's trial on July 9, over a measured course, the torpedo-boat Blakeley, it is reported, made an average speed of 25.6. Her contract speed is 25 knots. The official trial will be held soon.

The new Italian battleship Regina Elena, launched at Spezia June 10, is of 12,600 tons displacement, and is protected by armor of varying thickness up to a maximum of 10 inches. Her armament includes four 12-inch and twelve 8-inch guns, and she is to be fitted with four torpedo tubes, of which two will be submerged. Her engines are expected to develop 20,000 horsepower, giving the ship a speed of 21.5 knots, and she will have twenty-eight Belleville boilers. Her normal supply of coal will be 1,000 tons, giving her a radius of 5,000 miles, but her spare bunkers will accommodate a further supply of 1,000 tons. This vessel represents a compromise between the battleship and cruiser. In the opinion of M. Bertin, the distinguished French naval architect, the battleship and armored cruiser, having no really essential points of difference, should before very long be blended in a single type, and as Admiral Campon added, "very much to the welfare of France."

Following is the list of sports held by the crew of the U.S.S. Montgomery, on board ship and ashore, Monday, July 4, 1904, at Colon, Panama: On board ship: Spar boxing contest, obstacle race, potato race, pie eating contest, three-legged race, sack race, catamaran race, hammock lashing contest, rope climbing contest, divisional cutter race, boat race between apprentice and firemen's crews. On shore in the afternoon: 90-yard dash, 220-yard dash, 440-yard dash, 10 minutes go as you please, shot putting contest, standing broad jump, running broad jump, standing high jump, running high jump, tug of war between deck and fireroom divisions, 10 men each side; baseball game, four-round sparring contests (two), six-round sparring contest.

The following is the degree of completion of vessels under construction for the United States Navy July 1, 1904: Battleships.—Ohio, 96 per cent.; Virginia, 62.4; Nebraska, 51; Georgia, 56.42; New Jersey, 61.8; Rhode Island, 64.1; Connecticut, 44.82; Louisiana, 50.79; Vermont, 10.9; Kansas, 13.2; Minnesota, 34.27; Mississippi, 4.61; Idaho, 4.68. Armored cruisers.—Pennsylvania, 62.7 per cent.; West Virginia, 57.58; California, 61; Colorado,

86.4; Maryland, 85.07; South Dakota, 58; Tennessee, 38.5; Washington, 34.4. Protected cruisers.—Chattanooga, 88.94 per cent.; Galveston, 84; St. Louis, 43; Milwaukee, 53; Charleston, 76.3. Gunboats.—Dubuque, 49 per cent.; Intrepid, 33.8. Training brig.—Boxer, 55 per cent. Torpedobombs.—Stringham, 98 per cent.; Boxer, 55 per cent. Torpedobombs.—Stringham, 98 per cent.; Goldsborough, 90; Blakeley, 90; Nicholson, 90; O'Brien, 98.

Former Secretary of the Navy Moody, under date of June 30 last, in reprimanding Paymaster Harry E. Biscoe, U.S.N., said: "It has been urged in your behalf that the shortage of \$2,800 found to exist in the stores under your charge consisted chiefly of general mess property; that 'only about \$800 of that amount belonged to the Government,' and that for the existence of these shortages your subordinates were responsible. An examination of the records of the court of inquiry and the court martial shows that you did not exercise that degree of personal care and supervision over the affairs of the pay department of the Oregon necessary to insure against losses. On the contrary the evidence adduced reveals a surprising degree of laxity and want of vigilance on your part in the administration of this department. No sentence is found in the testimony which affords any excuse for not causing the directions of the mess manual to be rigidly followed by your subordinates. It is not sufficient defense in such case to urge that the incompetency of a subordinate has caused a shortage and loss of Government stores, if, by care and supervision the officer in charge might have detected such incompetency and avoided its results. In carrying out the direction of the President by remitting the loss of numbers imposed by the court, the Department deems it to be its duty to admonish you that such measure of leniency should not be interpreted as an approval of the methods of administration which have resulted in the findings and conclusions of the court of inquiry and the court martial in this case; on the contrary, it is desired to emphasize the fact that such lax methods of administration should be scrupulously avoided by yourself and by all officers who desire to maintain the high standards that should characterize those charged with fiduciary responsibilities."

Mr. G. C. Mackrow, a well known naval architect, declares that the Thomas Ironwork Company, with which he is connected, has solved the problem of coaling battleships at sea. They would undertake to deliver from fifty to 100 tons per hour in a seaway in which the collier did not roll more than fifteen degrees, and had provided as far as might be against mishaps. The operation could be carried out either at high speed, low speed, or at anchor. The gear used was described in a paper read before the Royal United Service Institution. A continuous train of coal bags is hoisted from the deck of the collier, transferred to the transplanting line, and transferred on the warship by means of a shunt bar on to a carrier rail, and so arranged to travel to any point on the deck that may be desired near the coal-chutes. The movement is continuous, and no time is lost while the empty bags are being returned. Mr. Mackrow also stated that his company had designed a collier in which the bag was filled with coal in the hold and carried to the deck of the ship without being handled by any one.

In the Bureau of Navigation there is under consideration a proposition to establish the new grade of torpedo-men in the Navy. The increased importance of torpedo work finds the Navy greatly lacking in enlisted men competent to perform this duty, and the establishment of a grade, the duties of which will be exclusively torpedo work, it is believed, will remedy this situation. On this point, however, there is a difference of opinion in the Service, some officers interested in torpedo work taking the ground that a better solution of the problem would be to train as many of the enlisted men as possible in torpedo work, instead of establishing a separate grade. The formal order for the creation of this grade is now in preparation and in due time will be referred to the Secretary of the Navy for his consideration.

Charges affecting his integrity have been preferred against Chaplain Joseph Francis MacGrail, U.S.N., now on duty on the Asiatic station, and an order for his court-martial has been agreed upon. The nature of the charges is withheld at the Navy Department, in view of the fact that an appeal in behalf of this chaplain has been made directly to the President, who now has the papers before him, but has not as yet acted upon the appeal. Chaplain MacGrail was appointed to the Service in June, 1901, from Massachusetts, of which state he is a native. He has the rank of lieutenant.

To each of the following posts, in the order named, will be sent four work-boats, to be used for submarine mine service, the assignments of boats for use on the Pacific coast being held up until future orders are received: Ports Totten, Wadsworth, Monroe, Williams, Greble, Armistead, Rodman, Caswell, Pickens, St. Philip, Constitution, Dade, Terry, McKinley, Hancock, Strong, Adams, Washington, Delaware, Moultrie, Taylor, Morgan, Screvens, Fremont, H. G. Wright and Warren.

There has been an inexplicable hitch in the signing of the order creating the new grade of apprentice seamen in the Navy. This order was prepared some time ago, the original suggestion appearing in our paper some months ago having come from Rear Admiral Wise, who was opposed to the term landsman, and suggested in its stead that of apprentice seaman. For some reason this order has never yet received the signature of the Secretary, but it will probably be disposed of in a short time and will be put into effect.

Comdr. A. Sharp, jr., and Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Wilson, of the Bureau of Navigation, have returned to Washington from a visit of inspection to the Norfolk Navy Yard. They found the training station there in excellent condition, and regard it as practically a model of its kind. This station has been built up under the regime of Capt. Charles M. Thomas, who is under orders to command the training station at Newport.

Orders will soon be issued assigning a chief gunner and two assistant gunners to each of the four large naval arsenals, and these orders will provide that one of the assistant gunners shall have had experience in this kind of work.

One of the perils involved in the use of oil as fuel on naval vessels with the imperfect storage facilities now employed was vividly disclosed in a recent accident on the German battleship Kaiser Wilhelm II. That vessel while engaged in steaming trials, with a large quantity of oil stored in her fuel tanks, ran upon a rock with sufficient force to perforate her bilge plating amidships. An influx of water followed, carrying with it the contents of the oil tanks which had been sprung open by the shock, and had this flow reached the level of the furnace doors both boiler rooms and engine rooms would have been swept by a deluge of flames. As it was, the pumps



were barely able to keep the leak under control until temporary repairs were made. In view of the highly inflammable character of all or nearly all oils used for fuel purposes, the accident on the German battleship indicates that safer methods of storage will have to be devised before the danger attending the use of liquid fuel is reduced to the minimum.

Second Lieut. Clarence S. Owen, U.S.M.C., who is on duty commanding a camp in the Midway Islands, in a report dated June 10 last, gives some interesting facts concerning the establishment of the camp on Sand Island on the morning of May 2 last. The marine detachment which was landed consisted of Lieutenant Owen, Asst. Surg. Warren E. G. Hugh, U.S.N., three non-commissioned officers and sixteen privates. The work of landing the stores and camp equipment was a difficult task because the U.S.S. Supply had to lay outside the reef a distance of over three miles. The main camp was established on Sand Island at an elevation of thirteen feet and 330 yards from the shore. The camp is partly protected on the northeast by several sand dunes which it was thought might protect it against wind storms. By digging eight feet in a valley near the camp excellent drinking water was obtained. A cellar was constructed on the side of the sand dunes six by nine feet for the storage of provisions. The temperature in the cellar is regularly about seventy degrees, while the external temperature varies from 70 to 100 degrees. Other stores were placed in a large tent provided for the purpose. Among the stores landed were bags of coal and a quantity of heavy cordwood, and there was an ample supply of provisions, cooking utensils, etc. On the island thousands of eggs can be found a short distance from the camp, provided by the gray-backed tern, and a large number were gathered. Fish are also in abundance and easily caught. The detachment is supplied with a library and the comfort of the men has been provided for as much as possible. The men are healthy and cheerful and each man is provided with an army cot and blankets and pillows. The atmosphere at Sand Island is generally dry and no one it is reported has experienced a catarrh or a cold. The detachment can have the luxury of a fresh water shower bath as a well has been dug from which water is drawn and placed in a barrel at such a height that by a crude attachment the shower is easily turned on. There is a 600-yard rifle range and a rifle butt. As to the birds inhabiting the islands, besides the numberless gray-backed terns, the albatross abound in great numbers. Then there are wedged-tailed shear-water, man-of-war birds, red-tailed swallows, sickle-billed curlew and snipe. Surrounding the camp site on the north and east are several sand dunes, covered with a dwarf species of magnolia. On the eastern and south-western ends of the islands are large patches of the same vegetation, and excepting the wild cucumber and the tall rough grass, Sand Island is devoid of other vegetation.

In a description of a steam turbine at the meeting of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers in Chicago it was stated that with high steam velocities the skin friction of the fluid passing over surfaces such as buckets amounts to a considerable loss, though the exact amount of such losses is unknown. Professor Perry says, in "Applied Mechanics," p. 79: "Friction in fluids is proportional to the speed when the speed is small; to the square of the speed when the speed is greater; and at still greater speeds, the friction increases more rapidly than the square of the speed. The resistance to motion of a rifle bullet is proportional to the square root of the fifth power of the speed." In the type of turbine described the velocity of the steam is approximately twice that of a rifle bullet. It was also stated that contrary to general belief, there are no reasons, either theoretical or practical, to prevent the building of a safe turbine wheel, with a peripheral velocity as high as 2,100 ft. per second; only economical reasons have put a limit to it. In the turbines that have been built, the actual peripheral velocity varies between about 1,400 feet per second in the larger sizes, and about 500 feet per second in the smaller sizes. The diameters of the turbine wheels are such, in relation to the given peripheral velocities, that the speeds run from 10,000 revolutions per minute for the largest size to 30,000 revolutions per minute for the smallest size. These speeds are reduced approximately 10 to 1 by helical gearing, giving driving shaft speeds of 900 to 3,000 revolutions per minute.

The French Northern Squadron, under command of Vice Admiral Caillaud, comprising six battleships, and coast defense vessels, three large armored cruisers, two repeating vessels, the Cassini and Forbin, and six destroyers, has been engaged in a series of night operations with the submarine boats and the torpedo-boats of the mobile defence. One exercise was the protection of the squadron at anchor by one division of torpedo-boats against the attack of another division.

#### VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. Howard Emery. Boston, Mass.  
ALCATA—Lieut. H. G. Hamlet. Port Townsend, Wash.  
BEAR—Capt. O. D. Myrick. San Francisco, Cal.  
BOUTWELL—Capt. W. S. Howland. At Newbern, N.C.  
CALUMET—At New York, N.Y.  
CHASE (practice ship), Capt. W. E. Reynolds. On practice cruise.  
COLFAX—Capt. John C. Moore. At Arundel Cove, Md.  
DALLAS—Capt. J. B. Butt. At Ogdensburg, N.Y.  
DEXTER—Preparing for cruise in Porto Rican waters.  
FERSENDEN—Baltimore, Md., for repairs.  
FORWARD—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. At Key West, Fla.  
GALVESTON—At Philadelphia, Pa., repairing.  
GOLDEN GATE—First Lieut. J. C. Cantwell. At San Francisco, Cal.  
GRANT—Capt. D. F. Tosier. At Port Townsend, Wash.  
GRESHAM—Capt. T. D. Walker. At New London, Conn.  
GUTHRIE—Capt. T. W. Lay, retired. At Baltimore, Md.  
HAMILTON—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks. At Port Tampa, Fla.  
HARTLEY—At San Francisco, Cal.  
HUDSON—At New York, N.Y.  
MCCULLOUGH—Capt. H. B. Rogers. On Bering Sea cruise.  
MACKINAC—At New York.  
MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. J. L. Sill. At New York, N.Y.  
MANNING—Capt. F. Tuttle. Sausalito, Cal.  
MOHAWK—Capt. W. G. Ross. At New York, N.Y.  
MORRILL—Capt. A. B. Davis, retired. At Sault Ste Marie, Mich.  
ONONDAGA—At Baltimore, Md., repairing.  
PERRY—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody. On Alaskan cruise.  
RUSH—Capt. C. C. Fengar. At Sitka, Alaska.  
SEMINOLE—Capt. D. F. Foley. Wilmington, N.C.  
SLOOP SPERRY—First Lieut. D. F. A. de Otte. At Patchogue, N.Y.  
THETIS—Capt. O. C. Hamlet. On Arctic cruise.  
TUSCARORA—Capt. A. A. Hall. At Milwaukee, Wis.  
WASHINGTON—Capt. J. C. Mitchell, retired. At Philadelphia, Pa.  
WINDOM—Capt. G. E. McConnell. At Baltimore, Md.  
WINNISIMMET—Capt. H. B. West. Boston, Mass.  
WINONA—Capt. E. C. Chaytor. At Shieldsboro, Miss.  
WOODBURY—Capt. O. S. Willey. At Portland, Me.

## THE NAVY

Secretary of the Navy—Paul Morton.  
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.  
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. Geo. F. Elliott.

#### VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

##### NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, Commander-in-Chief.  
Rear Admiral Chas. D. Sigbee, Commander of Caribbean Squadron.  
Rear Admiral J. H. Sands, Commander of Coast Squadron.  
Address of fleet, care of Postmaster, New York City, unless otherwise given.

##### Battleship Squadron.

KEARSARGE (flagship of Admiral Barker), Capt. Raymond F. Rodgers. Arrived at Trieste, Austria, July 12.  
ALABAMA, Capt. Charles H. Davis. Arrived at Trieste, Austria, July 12.  
ILLINOIS, Capt. Royal B. Bradford. Arrived at Trieste, Austria, July 12.  
IOWA, Capt. Henry B. Mansfield. Arrived at Trieste, Austria, July 12.  
LEBANON (collier), F. N. Le Cain master. Sailed July 6 from Boston, Mass., for Culebra, Virgin Islands, is towing the Alliance.  
MAINE, Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze. Arrived at Trieste, Austria, July 12.  
MAYFLOWER (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. Arrived at Trieste, Austria, July 12.  
MISSOURI, Capt. William S. Cowies. Arrived at Trieste, Austria, July 12.  
STERLING, George McDonald, master. Arrived navy yard, Norfolk, Va., July 11.

##### Caribbean Squadron.

Rear Admiral C. D. Sigbee.  
NEWARK (flagship of Admiral Sigbee), Capt. Richard Wainwright. Sailed July 11 from San Pedro de Macoris, Santo Domingo for Azua, Santo Domingo.  
BANCROFT, Lieut. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. Sailed July 11 from San Pedro de Macoris, Santo Domingo, for Azua, Santo Domingo.  
DIXIE, Comdr. Greenleaf A. Merriam. Arrived Woods Hole, Mass., July 12.  
DETROIT, Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. Sailed July 6 from Boston, Mass., for Culebra, Virgin Islands. Address Fort Monroe, Va.  
MONTGOMERY, Comdr. Lucien Young. At Colon.  
NEWPORT, Comdr. Albert C. Mertz. Sailed July 11 from San Pedro de Macoris, Santo Domingo, for Azua, Santo Domingo.  
SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. H. P. Jones. Sailed July 11 from San Pedro de Macoris, Santo Domingo, for Azua, Santo Domingo.  
DES MOINES, Comdr. Alexander McCrackin. Sailed July 11 from San Pedro de Macoris, Santo Domingo, for Azua, Santo Domingo.

##### Coast Squadron.

Rear Admiral James H. Sands.  
Mail address of squadron New London, Conn.  
TEXAS (flagship of Admiral Sands), Capt. Wm. T. Swinburne. At New London, Conn.  
ARKANSAS, Comdr. Charles E. Vreeland. At New London, Conn.  
FLORIDA, Comdr. John C. Fremont. At New London, Conn.  
HARTFORD, Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. Sailed from New London, Conn., July 12 on cruise in Long Island Sound.  
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Joseph G. Eaton. Sailed from New London, Conn., July 12 on cruise in Long Island Sound.  
NEVADA, Comdr. Thomas B. Howard. At New London.  
Itinerary of the Coast Squadron: Ships visit singly, as convenient, the torpedo station. Post office address, New London; July 18 (Monday), transfer midshipmen at New London; July 18 (Monday), leave New London, cruising in Long Island Sound for Cape of the Chesapeake; Aug. 25 (Friday), arrive Chesapeake Bay; Aug. 31 (Wednesday), arrive Annapolis.

##### SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral F. E. Chadwick, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise noted address care of Postmaster, New York, N.Y.  
BROOKLYN (flagship of Admiral Chadwick), Capt. John M. Hawley. Sailed July 13 from Gibraltar for Las Palmas, Canaries.  
ATLANTA, Comdr. Edward F. Qualtrough. At Teneriffe, Canaries.  
CASTINE, Comdr. Edward J. Dorn. At Teneriffe, Canaries.  
MARIETTA, Comdr. Henry Morrell. At Teneriffe, Canaries.

##### EUROPEAN SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral T. F. Jewell, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise noted address care of Postmaster, New York, N.Y.  
OLYMPIA (flagship), Capt. Harrison G. O. Colby. Arrived at Trieste, Austria, July 12.  
BALTIMORE, Comdr. John B. Briggs. Arrived at Trieste, Austria, July 12.  
CLEVELAND, Comdr. Wm. H. H. Southerland. Arrived at Trieste, Austria, July 12.

##### PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Henry Glass, Commander-in-Chief. Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich ordered to command Mail address of ships of Pacific Squadron, is care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
NEW YORK (flagship), Capt. John J. Hunker. At navy yard, Bremerton, Washington.  
BENNINGTON, Comdr. Kossuth Niles. At navy yard, Bremerton, Washington, July 6.  
BOSTON, Comdr. John Hubbard. At Mare Island Navy Yard.  
CONCORD, Comdr. Charles P. Perkins. At navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Thomas S. Phelps, jr. At navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
NERO (collier), I. F. Shirliff, master. At navy yard, Bremerton, Washington.  
PERRY, Lieut. Frank H. Scofield. Sailed July 12 from Port Angeles, Wash., for navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
PAUL JONES, Lieut. Gregory C. Davidson. Sailed July 10 from Portland, Ore., for navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
WYOMING, Comdr. Vincendon L. Cottman. Sailed July 10 from Portland, Ore., for navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

##### ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Commander-in-Chief. Rear Admiral William F. Folger, Commander of Cruiser Squadron, Capt. Charles J. Train to command Philippine Squadron. Unless otherwise noted address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Domestic postage.

##### Battleship Squadron.

WISCONSIN (flagship of Rear Admiral Yates Stirling). Capt. Richardson Clover. At Shanghai, China.  
OREGON, Capt. William T. Burwell, Capt. J. P. Merrill ordered to command per steamer July 26 from San Francisco. At Shanghai, China.  
MONTEREY, Comdr. John B. Milton. At Cavite.  
MONADNOCK, Comdr. Dennis H. Mahan. At Shanghai.  
Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.  
CALLAO, Lieut. Douglas E. Dismukes. At Hong Kong, China.

EL CANO, Lieut. Comdr. John Hood. At Woosung, China.  
HELENA, Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At Hong Kong, China.  
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Henry A. Wiley. At Shanghai, China.  
WILMINGTON, Lieut. Comdr. Arthur W. Dodd. At Cavite, P.I.  
FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. Albert W. Grant. At Chefoo, China.

##### Cruiser Squadron.

NEW ORLEANS, Comdr. Giles B. Harbor. Arrived at Cavite, P.I., July 10.  
CINCINNATI, Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus. At Chemulpo.  
RALEIGH, Comdr. William A. Marshall. Arrived at Chefoo, China, July 13.  
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Samuel W. Very. At Cavite, Philippine Squadron.

RAINBOW, Comdr. John B. Collins. At Cavite.  
PAMPANGA, Ensign Ivan E. Bass. At Cavite.  
PARAGUAY, Lieut. Kenneth M. Bennett. At Cavite.  
SAMAR, Lieut. Cyrus R. Miller. At Cavite.  
First Torpedo Flotilla.

Torpedo Flotilla Division of the Battleship Squadron. In active service under command of Lieut. G. W. Williams. Address the vessels of the First Torpedo Flotilla (Decatur, Bainbridge, Barry, Chauncey and Dale), care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Flotilla is attached to the Asiatic Fleet.

BAINBRIDGE, Lieut. George W. Williams. Sailed July 10 from Hong Kong, China, for Shanghai, China.  
BARRY, Lieut. Noble E. Irwin. Sailed July 10 from Hong Kong, China, for Shanghai, China.  
CHAUNCEY, Lieut. Earl P. Jessop. Sailed July 10 from Hong Kong, China, for Shanghai, China.  
DALE, Lieut. Harry E. Yarnell. Sailed July 10 from Hong Kong, China, for Shanghai, China.  
DECATUR, Lieut. Dudley W. Knox. Sailed July 10 from Hong Kong, China, for Shanghai, China.

##### Fleet Auxiliaries.

AJAX (collier), J. S. Hutchenson, master. At Cavite, P.I.  
ALEXANDER (collier), A. E. Gove, master. Arrived at Woosung, China, July 8.  
BRUTUS (collier), E. W. Hendricks, master. At Shanghai, China.  
JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew), Samuel Hughes, master. At Cavite, P.I.  
NANSHAN (supply ship), W. D. Prideaux, master. At Chemulpo.  
POMPEY (merchant officers and crew), Thomas Adamson, master. At Cavite, P.I.

##### ATLANTIC TRAINING SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise noted address of Squadron, care of Postmaster, New York City.  
MINNEAPOLIS (flagship), Capt. Adolph Marx. At Frenchman Bay, Maine.  
BUFFALO, Comdr. William H. Everett. Arrived at San Francisco, Cal., July 12. Send mail to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

COLUMBIA, Capt. James M. Miller. At League Island. Address there.  
PRAIRIE, Capt. Albion V. Wadhams. At Frenchman Bay, Me.  
TOPEKA, Comdr. Frank A. Wilner. At Tompkinsville, New York.  
YANKEE, Comdr. George W. Mentz. At League Island. Address there.

##### VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED TUGS, &c.

ACCOMAC (tug). At Pensacola. Address there.  
ACTIVE (tug). At training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.  
ADAMS, Comdr. Edmund B. Underwood. At Tutuila, Samoa. Address care postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
ALBANY, Lieut. Comdr. William R. Rush. At Bremerton, Washington. Address there. Vessel will be given a general overhauling, but will not go out of commission.

ALICE (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
ALLIANCE, Lieut. Comdr. Burns T. Walling. Sailed July 6 from Boston, Mass., for Culebra, V.I. is being towed to naval base, Culebra, V.I., for duty as station ship. Send mail in care of the naval station, San Juan, P.R.

ALVARADO, Naval Academy. Address there.  
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Hamilton Hutchins. Sailed June 23 from Yokohama, Japan, for Mare Island, Cal., to go out of commission. Address there.  
APACHE (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

ARETHUSA (merchant master and crew), W. E. Secombe, master. At San Juan, P.R. Address there.  
CHESAPEAKE, Lieut. Comdr. William F. Fullam. Arrived at Newport, R.I.

Her itinerary is: She is due at New London July 18, transfer midshipmen, leave New London; cruise in Long Island Sound and vicinity; July 22, arrive New London; July 23, leave New London; cruising as before; July 29, arrive New London; Aug. 1, leave New London; cruising as before; Aug. 5, arrive New London; Aug. 8, leave New London; Aug. 12, arrive Narragansett Bay; Aug. 15, leave Narragansett Bay; Aug. 18, arrive New London; Aug. 22, leave New London for Annapolis; Aug. 31, arrive Annapolis.

CHICAGO—At the Boston Navy Yard. Will be placed in commission about Aug. 15. Capt. E. K. Moore ordered to command.

CHICKASAW (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

CHOCTAW (tug). At navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

COAL BARGE NO 1. At Guantanamo. Address there.

CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. James H. Oliver. At the New York Navy Yard. Address there.

DALE. Lent to Maryland Naval Militia. Address Baltimore.

DENVER, Comdr. Joseph B. Murdock. Sailed July 8 from League Island, Pa., for Galveston, Texas.

DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons. Arrived at Gloucester, Mass., July 12.

DOROTHEA. Lent to naval militia of Illinois. Address Chicago.

EAGLE, Comdr. Moses L. Wood. At Boston. Address there.

EAGRE. Sailing training ship, navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.

ELFRIDA. Lent to naval militia of Connecticut. Address New Haven.

FERN. Lent to District of Columbia Naval Militia, Washington, D.C. Address there.

FORTUNE (tug). At San Francisco. Address there.

GENERAL ALAVA, dispatch boat, Asiatic Fleet, merchant officers and crew. At Hong Kong, China.

GLACIER (supply ship). Arrived at navy yard, New York, July 7. Has been ordered out of commission at Boston.

GLOUCESTER, Lieut. Comdr. Burns T. Walling. At Culebra. Mail address in care Postmaster, New York City.

HAWK. Lent to Ohio Naval Militia. Address Cleveland.

HERCULES (tug). At navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HIST, Gun. Thomas Smith. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

HORNET (tender to Franklin). At Norfolk. Address there.

HUNTRESS. Lent to naval militia of New Jersey. Address Camden.

INCA. Lent to Massachusetts Naval Militia. Address Fall River.

IROQUOIS (tug). Lieut. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At Honolulu. Address there.



IWANA (tug). At navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

KENTUCKY, Capt. William J. Barnette. At navy yard, New York.

MARCELLUS, Lieut. G. H. Stafford. At Norfolk.

MARION. Lent to California Naval Militia. At San Francisco.

MASSASOIT (tug). Bttn. James Matthews. At naval station, Key West. Address there.

MICHIGAN, Comdr. Charles Laird. Sailed July 12 from Detroit, Mich., for Mackinac Islands, Mich. Address there.

MOHAWK (tug). At Norfolk. Address there.

MOHICAN, Comdr. Frank H. Holmes. At Cavite, P.I. Has been ordered to Olongapo as station ship. Capt. Seth M. Ackley, to command, per steamer of July 2, from San Francisco.

MODOC (tug). Arrived at navy yard, League Island, Pa., July 10. Address there.

MONONGAHELA (storeship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At Guantanamo. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lent to New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.

NARKEETA (tug). At New York. Address there.

NEZINSCOT (tug). At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

NINA (tug). At New York. Address there.

ONEIDA. Loaned to District of Columbia Naval Militia. Address Washington, D.C.

OSCEOLA (tug). Bttn. Paul Hennig. At Key West. Address there.

PAWNEE (tug). At New York. Address there.

PENACOOK (tug). Naval station, Port Royal, S.C. Address there.

PENTUCKET (tug). At New York. Address there.

PEORIA, Bttn. Patrick Deery. At Newport. Address there.

PETREL, Lieut. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At Kiska, Alaska.

PINTA. Lent to naval militia of California. Address San Diego.

PISCATAQUA, Bttn. Andrew Anderson. At Cavite, P.I.

PONTIAC (tug). At New York. Address there.

PORTSMOUTH. Lent to New Jersey Naval Militia. Address Hoboken.

POWHATAN (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

PAWUCKET (tug). Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

POTOMAC, Lieut. Austin Kautz. At San Juan, P.R. Address there.

PURITAN. Navy yard, League Island, Pa., has been ordered in commission. Will be brought to Washington, D.C., for the use of the District of Columbia Naval Militia.

RAPIDO (tug). Naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.

RESTLESS (tender to Franklin), Act. Bttn. John Winn. At Norfolk. Address there.

ROCKET (tug). At Washington Navy Yard. Address there.

REBAGO (tug). At Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city.

STANDISH (tug). Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SAMOSSET (tug). At League Island. Address there.

SANDOVAL. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SIOUX (tug). Sailed July 8 from navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., for Portland, Me. Send mail to Portsmouth.

SIREN. At Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SOLACE, Comdr. James H. Bull. Sailed July 13 from Hong Kong, China, for Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care Postmaster, San Francisco.

SOTOYOMO (tug). At navy yard, Mare Island.

ST. LOUIS. Lent to Pennsylvania Naval Militia. Address Philadelphia.

SUPPLY, Comdr. George L. Dyer. At Guam. Send mail in care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

SYLPH, Lieut. Frank T. Evans. Arrived at Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., July 12. Send mail to the navy yard, Washington, D.C.

SYLVIA. Lent to naval militia of Maryland. Address Baltimore.

SANTE, Comdr. George M. Stoney. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SOUTHERY (prison ship). Lieut. Comdr. William Brauerreuther. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

TACOMA, Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. Sailed July 13 from Acapulco, Mexico, for Callao, Peru. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

TECUMSEH (tug). Bttn. Martin Fritman. At Washington.

TERROR. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

TRAFFIC (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

TRITON (tug). Bttn. E. M. Isaac. At Washington. Address there.

UNCAS (tug). Bttn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. Sailed July 10 from San Juan, P.R., for navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to Norfolk.

UNADILLA (tug). Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

VICKSBURG. At navy yard, Mare Island.

VIGILANT (tug). Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

VIXEN (tender to Amphitrite). Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At Pensacola, Fla.

WABAN (tug). At Pensacola. Address there.

WAHNETA (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

WASP, Ensign Rufus S. Manley. Arrived navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., July 11. Address there.

WHEELING, Comdr. Charles E. Fox. Sailed July 5 from Honolulu, H.I., for Bremerton, Wash. Will go out of commission at Bremerton. Address there.

WOMPATUCK, Bttn. Edmund Humphrey. At Cavite.

YANTIC. Lent to Michigan Naval Militia. Address Detroit.

YANKTON (tender to Franklin). At Norfolk. Address there.

## STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Lieut. Comdr. William F. Low, retired. The itinerary of summer cruise is as follows: Leave Fayal July 17, arrive at Lisbon, Portugal, July 23; leave Lisbon Aug. 2, arrive at Algiers Aug. 7; leave Algiers Aug. 12, arrive at Gibraltar Aug. 14; leave Gibraltar Aug. 17, arrive at Funchal, Madeira, Aug. 22; leave Funchal Aug. 29, arrive at Canary Islands Aug. 31; leave Canary Islands Sept. 5, arrive at Provincetown Oct. 1-10. The cruise as planned will give the boys sixty days at sea and thirty-five days in the various ports. The address from July 7 to Aug. 10, care of U.S. dispatch agent, 4 Trafalgar square, London, Eng. After that, Boston, Mass.

ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. G. C. Hanus, retired. Sailed from New London June 7 for her annual cruise to European ports. The St. Marys will leave Lisbon on July 23, Cadiz Aug. 2, and Funchal, Madeira, Aug. 16. From the latter port she will return direct to New York, reaching that city the last of September.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). Comdr. George F. W. Holman. Address mail to 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

Due at Gibraltar, July 21; leave Gibraltar, July 26, arrive Naples, Aug. 10; leave Naples, Aug. 15, arrive Algiers, Aug. 22, leave Algiers, Aug. 29; arrive Funchal, Madeira, Sept. 8, leave Funchal, Sept. 15; arrive Philadelphia, Oct. 21.

## RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

AMPHITRITE, Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. Stationship, naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city.

CONSTELLATION, Capt. William W. Mead. Stationship at Newport, R.I. At navy yard, New York for repairs.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HANCOCK, Capt. William H. Emory. At navy yard, New York. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Edward D. Taussig. Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LANCASTER, Capt. Conway H. Arnold. At League Island, Pa. Address there.

PENSACOLA, Lieut. Comdr. Guy M. Brown. San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

PHILADELPHIA, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At navy yard, Puget Sound, Washington. Address there.

RICHMOND (tender to Franklin), Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bennett. At Norfolk, Va. Address there.

WABASH, Capt. George W. Pigman. Boston, Mass. Address there.

## TORPEDO FLOTILLAS.

In active service under command of Lieut. Marbury Johnston. Attached to Coast Squadron, North Atlantic Fleet. See itinerary of Coast Squadron. Mail address of Flotilla is New London, Conn.

HOPKINS, Lieut. Montgomery M. Taylor. Sailed July 14 from Marblehead, Mass., for New London, Conn.

HULL, Lieut. Frederick A. Traut. Sailed July 14 from Marblehead, Mass., for New London, Conn.

LAWRENCE, Lieut. Andre M. Procter. At New London, Conn.

MACDONOUGH, Lieut. Roland I. Curtin. At New London, Conn.

TRUXTON, Lieut. Walter S. Crosley. Sailed July 14 from Marblehead, Mass., for New London, Conn.

WORDEN, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. Sailed July 14 from Marblehead, Mass., for New London, Conn.

WHIPPLE, Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. Sailed July 14 from Marblehead, Mass., for New London, Conn.

Torpedo Vessels on Special Service in Commission.

ADDER, Lieut. Frank L. Pinney. At navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

DUPONT. At Annapolis. Address there.

GRAMPUS. At Mare Island. Address there.

HOLLAND (submarine), Gunner Owen Hill. At Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

MANLY. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

PIKE. At Mare Island. Address there.

PLUNGER, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At Newport. Address there.

PORPOISE, Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At Newport. Address there.

PREBLE, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At Mare Island and Navy Yard. Address there.

SHARK, Lieut. Paul B. Dungan. At Newport. Address there.

WINSLOW, Lieut. Edward W. McIntyre. At Newport. Address there.

## Flotilla in Commission in Reserve.

Lieut. John P. Marshall, Jr., in command.

At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. ERICSSON, FOOTE, DELONG, MACKENZIE, BAGLEY, BARNEY, BIDDLE, STOCKTON, THORNTON, GWIN, ROGERS, WILKES, SOMERS, TINGEY, CUSHING, BAILEY, TALBOT, PORTER, SHUBRICK, MOCCASIN and STEWART.

## COLLIERS.

## (Merchant officers and crew.)

ABARENDA (collier), Lieut. Comdr. Joseph H. Rohrbacher. Arrived July 14 at Gibraltar, is en route to Lambert's Point. Address Norfolk Navy Yard.

HANNIBAL, R. J. Easton, master. Arrived Lisbon, Portugal, July 14.

LEONIDAS, J. E. P. Nickels, master. Arrived Lisbon, Portugal, July 14.

SATURN, Joseph Newell, master. At Kiska, Alaska.

## FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Franklin Swift, retired. Address Station D, San Francisco.

FISH HAWK, Bttn. James A. Smith, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

JULY 8.—Capt. W. Swift, detached duty as senior member of the Olongapo Board.

Comdr. A. P. Nazro, detached command Vicksburg; to home and wait orders.

Lieuts. E. T. Witherspoon and S. V. Graham, Ensigns C. R. Train, G. W. S. Castle and J. H. Comfort, detached Vicksburg; to home and thirty days' leave.

Passed Asst. Surg. H. D. Wilson, detached Vicksburg; to home and wait orders.

Paym. F. W. Hart, to Buffalo, Aug. 1, 1904.

Passed Asst. Paym. A. H. Cathcart, detached Denver; to home and wait orders.

Passed Asst. Paym. J. S. Beecher, to Denver.

Asst. Paym. E. H. Cope, detached Vicksburg, and wait orders.

Chief Engr. A. G. Menocal, retired, relieved from duty as member of the Olongapo Board.

Gun. G. G. Neumann, to Pensacola, temporarily; thence to Buffalo.

Paym. Clk. G. T. Southgate, appointment dated Oct. 6, 1903, for duty Buffalo, revoked; to home and settle accounts.

Paym. Clk. F. F. MacWickie, appointment dated Dec. 29, 1903, for duty Denver revoked.

Paym. Clk. G. M. Minton, appointment dated Nov. 17, 1903, for duty New York, revoked.

JULY 9.—Lieut. Comdr. L. H. Everhart and Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Brown, placed on the retired list from June 30, 1904, in conformity with the provisions of section, 3 act of Congress approved March 3, 1903.

Ensign F. O. Branch, report to president Naval Retiring Board, Washington, D.C., July 30, 1904, for examination for retirement, then home and wait orders.

Midshipman J. Reed, Jr., detached Abarenda; to Wabash, navy yard, Boston, Mass., course of instruction in naval architecture.

Passed Asst. Surg. G. L. Angeny, orders March 16, 1904, modified; to duty naval station, Culebra, W.I., with additional duty with marine detachment.

Paym. Clk. J. H. Rauch, appointed July 8, 1904, for duty at the naval station, Key West, Fla.

## JULY 10.—SUNDAY.

JULY 11.—Lieut. Comdr. H. P. Jones, to command Scorpion.

Lieut. Comdr. C. J. Boush, detached command Scorpion; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. L. R. Sargent, detached Denver; to New York for duty as aid on staff of Rear Admiral C. F. Goodrich, U.S.N.

JULY 12.—Surg. T. C. Craig, retired, relieved from duty as a member of a committee on fixing a standard for diphtheria antitoxine, under orders dated June 30, 1902.

Chief Gunner J. C. Evans, detached Buffalo, to Ordnance department, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Chief Gunner W. G. Moore, detached Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., to duty in charge naval magazine at St. Julien's Creek, Va.

Gunner A. Seabel, detached Albany, to home and thirty days' leave; thence to duty at the naval magazine at Port Mifflin, Pa.

Gunner D. Geary, detached Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Newport News, Va., etc.; to duty at the naval magazine, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Paym. Clerk F. E. Crossman, appointed July 12, 1904, duty Columbia.

Paym. Clerk F. H. Baasen, appointed July 11, 1904, duty Denver.

JULY 13.—Lieut. Comdr. B. Tappan, to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Lieut. Comdr. T. C. Penton, commissioned a lieutenant commander in the Navy from July 1, 1904.

Lieut. F. T. Evans, commissioned a lieutenant in the Navy from July 1, 1904.

Lieut. G. T. Pettengill, commissioned a lieutenant in the Navy from June 16, 1904.

Surg. J. M. Steele, detached naval station, Port Royal, S.C., etc.; to home and wait orders.

Act. Asst. Surg. W. P. Keene, detached duty on board second torpedo flotilla; to naval station, Port Royal, S.C.

Act. Asst. Surg. R. A. Campbell, to duty on board second torpedo flotilla.

Passed Asst. Paym. A. H. Cathcart, resignation accepted to take effect Aug. 15, 1904.

Chief Bttn. E. H. Eycke, commissioned a chief boatswain in the Navy from June 23, 1904.

Gun. J. T. Swift, detached Albany; to home and thirty days' leave; thence to duty at the naval magazine, Iona Island, N.Y.

Act. Gun. E. Kellenberger, detached Pensacola, naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., etc.; to Albany.

Bttn. A. F. Benson, detached Raleigh; to home.

Major C. M. Perkins, U.S.M.C., detached treatment naval hospital, Yokohama, Japan; to naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal., for treatment.

JULY 14.—Lieut. Comdr. J. H. L. Holcombe, detached duty charge of naval coal depot, San Diego; to Yankee as executive officer.

Lieut. Comdr. F. J. Schell, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, to the Des Moines as executive officer.

Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Oliver, detached command Glacier; to command the Culgoa.

Lieut. G. H. Stafford, detached Des Moines; to command Marcellus.

Lieut. Comdr. R. M. Doyle, detached command Culgoa; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. H. L. Miller, detached Annapolis; to home, leave granted one month, then to Naval Academy, Annapolis.

Ensigns T. R. Kurts, A. G. Howe, J. H. Furse, and F. R. Nail, detached Annapolis; to home.

Asst. Surg. L. W. Bishop, to navy yard, New York.

Asst. Surg. J. W. Backus, detached Annapolis; to home and wait orders.

Pay. Dir. J. E. McCann, detached naval station, New Orleans; to home and wait orders.

P.A. Paym. J. F. Hatch, detached Glacier; to Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

P.A. Paym. E. T. Hoops, to naval station, New Orleans.

Asst. Paym. W. T. Sypher, detached Lancaster, navy yard, League Island; to Glacier temporarily, thence to Marcellus.

Paym. Clk. C. F. Bennett, appointment to duty on Glacier revoked.

Act. Bttn. J. Glass, detached Glacier; to Chicago.

Carp. J. A. O'Connor, to Chattanooga.

War. Mach. J. W. Murray, detached Albany; to home and wait orders.

War. Mach. W. W. Booth, from the Albany; to home and wait orders.

## MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JULY 7.—1st Lieut. Frank Halford, granted sick leave for two months from July 7.

JULY 9.—1st Lieut. B. W. Sibley, leave extended for one week from July 1.

JULY 12.—Col. G. C. Goodloe, paymaster, granted two days' leave from July 16 to and including 18th.

Major C. L. McCawley, granted leave for one month from August 1, 1904.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

JULY 8.—Third Lieut. C. M. Gabbett, detached from the Forward, and assigned to temporary duty on the Windom.

JULY 11.—Second Asst. Engr. F. H. Young, assigned to the Seminole.

First Asst. Engr. H. F. Schoenborn, granted thirty days' leave from the 12th instant.

First Lieut. J. M. Moore, granted forty-five days' leave.

First Lieut. P. H. Brereton, granted thirty days' extension of sick leave.

Chief Engr. F. W. H. Whitaker, retired, assigned as assistant inspector of labor and material of new steam machinery for the Galveston.

JULY 12.—Second Lieut. F. B. Harwood, detached from the Bear, and assigned to the Manning.

Second Asst. Engr. R. M. Johnson, detached from the Bear, and assigned to the Manning.

Second Asst. Engr. R. B. Adams, ordered to report at the department for examination for promotion.

JULY 13.—Chief Engr. D. F. Bowen, ordered to report to chairman of medical board at Stapleton, N.Y., for medical examination.

Second Lieut. W. G. Blandel, detached from the Boutwell and assigned to the Rush.

JULY 14.—First Asst. Engr. F. G. Snyder, detached from the Bear; ordered home and placed on waiting orders.

JULY 15.—Capt. C. C. Fengar, detached from command of the Rush, and assigned to command the Manning.

Capt. Francis Tuttle, detached from the command of the Manning, upon being relieved by Capt. C. C. Fengar; ordered home and placed on waiting orders.

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The practice ship Chase, with the Revenue Cutter Service Cadets on board, sailed from Cadiz, Spain, on the 9th instant for Funchal, Madeira.

During a cruise to the island of Lisiansky, of the Hawaiian group, in May last, Capt. O. S. Hamlet, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, commanding the Thetis, reports that on May 16 he reached the above named island. A boat's crew was landed and a number of Japanese were seen. After a letter from the Japanese consul, which was obtained from that officer at Honolulu, was read to them and they fully understood that all were to leave the island everyone wanted to shake hands with the surgeon, Captain Hamlet and crew, and they danced around like happy children to express their joy, which seemed genuine. The camp of the Japanese consisted of four thatched-roof shacks, one used as a storehouse, one for sleeping and also for storing food, one for sleeping and storing and one used as a general cook house. Captain Hamlet in his report, among other things, says:

"Through the interpreter I was informed that they had been on short rations for some time and that there were only 600 pounds of rice and a few beans left, and that they had prepared to live on dried tern-meat, quantities of which were shown to me. I soon made it plain to the manager that the sooner and quicker the transfer of the whole party of 75 was made to the ship, the better, so the rice was put in five bags we had brought with us and carried across the island and the first load and their baggage reached the vessel before noon. I sent a note to the executive officer with what boats he could during the afternoon to continue the transfer. We found that the island was very nearly as laid down on the charts—about a mile long by three-quarters of a mile wide, covered all over with a tough grass growing by the black ferns which have a habit of digging down for several inches to make their nests. A lookout station had been built by the Japanese on the east side of the island to attract attention of any passing vessel when the food supply was running short, and a white cloth had been hoisted at the top. This I left standing as it could do no harm."

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The Admiralty is to be represented at a series of trials of internal combustion engines to be had in Southampton Water July 26 and 27, the purpose being to show that such engines can be depended on for continuous running for various purposes, and that they can be made a safe, cheap and reliable means of transport.



## MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., July 8, 1904.

One of the most important events in the history of a Fourth of July celebration in the old town of Vallejo took place this year, when the new \$20,000 public library, the gift of Andrew Carnegie, was dedicated with fitting ceremonies. Comdr. C. B. T. Moore, who was established a well earned reputation for himself as a speaker, made the address of the occasion, delivering an excellent oration in his usual able manner. A number of the naval contingent was present.

The historic old receiving ship Independence was the scene of a very pleasant affair one evening this week, when Capt. E. D. Tausig, of the ship, and Mrs. Tausig, entertained a number of friends at the game of "five hundred," which attained such wonderful popularity among card players on this coast during the past winter. Sixteen guests passed a most delightful evening at the game, the prize falling to the share of Col. P. S. Pope. Those present were Col. and Mrs. Pope, Capt. and Mrs. Franklin J. Drake, Comdr. and Mrs. C. B. T. Moore, Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel L. Graham, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. James L. Glennon, Miss Glennon, Med. Dir. James H. Waggoner, Miss Frances Waggoner and Civil Engr. Frederick H. Cook.

Comdr. and Mrs. A. F. Dixon left on Friday, July 2, for Monterey, where they remained over the Fourth. They returned to the yard on Tuesday.

Mrs. Gilbert McKee Allen, wife of Lieutenant Allen, U.S.A., whose marriage was one of the much talked of events in San Francisco society last winter, has arrived in that city on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel M. Kent. Lieutenant Allen, and Lieutenant Graham, U.S.A., who married Mrs. Allen's sister, are enjoying a hunting trip, and Mrs. Allen will spend the two or three weeks during which they are away with her relatives in San Francisco. The Kent girls are certainly well represented in the Services, the two above mentioned having married into the Army, while a third is the wife of Lieut. Claude C. Bloch, of the Navy.

Lieut. Emory Winslow was among the auto enthusiasts who made the run to Del Monte for the Fourth. Mr. Henry Williams Biddle Turner arrived here last week from Philadelphia, where he has just completed his second year in the medical college of the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Turner will spend the summer here with his mother, Mrs. Mary Turner. Gen. and Mrs. Arthur MacArthur have been up from the Presidio on a visit to their little grandson, born June 22. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Bowman H. McCalla returned on Tuesday, July 5, from Nevada City, where, in accordance with an invitation extended some time ago, Admiral McCalla delivered the Fourth of July oration.

Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel L. Graham left on Saturday last for St. Helena, where they intended spending a week's outing. Mrs. Graham returned to the yard last evening, and Lieut. Graham will follow her in a few days. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. James H. Glennon entertained Mr. Thompson, of San Francisco, and his daughter, Miss Meta Thompson, over the holiday.

Among the passengers, who arrived on the Korea last week was Mrs. James J. Raby, wife of Lieutenant Raby, now on service with the Monadnock. Mrs. Raby, who as one of the Misses Callaghan, was a great favorite in San Francisco before her marriage, is returning on a visit her relatives, after a lengthy stay in the Orient. She brings with her a little son, who was born in the Far East, and is now making his first visit to the home of his parents. Mrs. C. B. T. Moore, who has been quite ill for several days past, is now convalescent and will soon be able to be out again.

Comdr. Uriah R. Harris, who has been in command of the U.S.S. Wilmington on the Asiatic Station since April, 1902, arrived in San Francisco on the Korea last week, accompanied by Mrs. Harris. Both the officer and his wife are well known here and in Vallejo, where they have made their home at various times, and they have been spending the past few days with friends in that city. They left on July 7 en route for Los Angeles, where they will remain for some time, on a visit to Mrs. Harris's father, who resides in that city; later they will go East.

The bachelors' mess were "at home" at the apartment house last evening, and seldom indeed have these hospitable officers ever given a more enjoyable affair. Dancing was the feature of the evening and it was the "wee sma' hours" before the pleasant evening came to a close.

The U.S.S. Tacoma left here on Friday, July 1, for the lower bay, and the following afternoon put to sea, proceeding direct to St. Lucia in the West Indies. The U.S.S. Vicksburg arrived here at seven o'clock Tuesday morning, July 5. This is the Vicksburg's first visit to Mare Island as she was commissioned in the East some three or four years ago, and since has been on duty on the Asiatic Station. It is understood that the Vicksburg is to go out of commission immediately and be given a thorough overhauling, but no surveys have yet been held on her. Comdr. Arthur P. Nasro, her commanding officer, left for the East on Tuesday evening, July 5.

Comdr. C. B. T. Moore, head of the equipment department at this yard, has forwarded to the department at Washington his report and recommendations as a result of his recent visit to the Farallone Islands, where the Government proposes establishing a wireless telegraph station. Pending the reply no decisive actions will be taken, but the construction and equipment of the two masts for the station are being pushed ahead as rapidly as possible. The establishing of the new station will be the most important step taken in the installation of the wireless system on this coast, as the Farallones form the key to this whole territory. On account of the distance from which messages will be received at the new station it will be necessary to equip it with a larger plant than the one used either here or at the Yerba Buena Station.

The Home for Bluejackets and Marines, more generally known as the McCalla Home, is completed and will be opened and dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on July 16.

## NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., July 13, 1904.

One of the week's events along military lines was "Governor's Day" at Hingham, where the 1st Corps of Cadets of Boston put in a week's strenuous tour of duty, leaving camp for 24 hours on a long "hike." Although Governor John L. Bates did not appear, he was ably represented by Lieut. Governor Curtis Guild, who took the review in company with Governor Myron C. Herrick of Ohio, and ex-Secretary of the Navy John D. Long. The men turned out in the new hats and looked especially fit. Hundreds of feminine admirers fringed the parade ground. Noted among the guests were Capt. Harrison Hall, U.S.A., from Fort Adams, who will make an official report on the camp to the Government; officers of the 2d Corps of Cadets; Capt. Samuel Parker commanding the crack battery here—A. Lieut. Alexander Lynde Cochrane, 8th M.V.M., just home from West Point where he went for a course of instruction; Count Maurice de Perigny; Col. Henry Wygant, 22d U.S. Inf., recently returned from Manila, and now on sick leave, and Mrs. Wygant; Major William F. Goodspeed, formerly of Battery A, Ohio Vols.; and Gen. J. E. Towle, commander of the 1st Brigade, N.G.N.Y.

Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, U.S.A., retired, has been a visitor here at the summer home of Col. Harry S. Converse at Marion in Buzzards Bay in close proximity to ex-President Cleveland and Joseph Jefferson. He left for the Schuylkill Arsenal the early part of last week.

Capt. Henry Leonard, U.S.M.C., who served as best man at the recent wedding of Capt. William H. Parker at Portsmouth N.H., last week, has gone to Farmington,

Conn., to visit the family of Capt. William S. Cowles, U.S.N. He will then return to his duties in Washington as aide to Colonel Elliott. Other news from Portsmouth is that the Sioux has returned from Portland, Me.; that Mrs. Caspar E. Goodrich, wife of Rear Admiral Goodrich, gave a tea Tuesday afternoon for the officers and ladies of the yard; and that Med. Dir. W. G. Farwell, U.S.N., is visiting the elder Farwells at this station.

Major William Arthur, U.S.A., retired, a brother of the late President Arthur, and his family, are at Rockledge, Cohasset for the summer.

It is estimated at the Boston Navy Yard that at least 3,000 men are needed for the new ships now nearly completed. The cruiser Detroit and the training ship Alliance, accompanied by the collier Lebanon, set sail for Guantanamo Monday. The Detroit had the Alliance in tow and will return to the Boston yard shortly with the Alliance's crew. The new coaling system was successfully tested at the yard Monday and the appointed board will make a report to the Government in a few days.

Lieut. Col. C. A. H. McCauley's son, Harry McCauley, is a welcome addition to the Coast Artillery service hereabouts. He is at Fort Revere Hull, one of the sightless posts along the coast. On Tuesday evening the officers captured the band of the 1st Corps of Cadets, now in camp in Hingham, and gave pleasure to several guests through an exceptional concert. Capt. Elmer W. Hubbard was a visitor "Governor's Day" Monday, at the Cadet camp. Another from the Artillery Corps was Col. Samuel M. Mills, commanding this district.

The Massachusetts Naval Brigade goes into camp at Fort Rodman July 23, as the 1st Heavy Artillery regiment leaves there after a two weeks' tour of duty. The place is wholly inadequate to the needs of Colonel Frye's regiment, so it split, one half leaving to-day, giving place to the other later. Colonel Frye is putting his men through some lively paces that they may hold their record in the eyes of the Government and the Regulars. Lieut. Guy Murchie, who served with President Roosevelt in the Rough Riders, is the new commissary officer, and doing well. M.H.B.

## NAVAL ACADEMY FOURTH CLASS.

Annapolis, Md., July 13, 1904.

The battalion formed by the nearly three hundred midshipmen of the new fourth class, appears nearly as large as did previously the whole midshipmen body. The battalion is commanded by Lieut. C. B. Brittain, and Prof. A. B. Corbesier, sword master at the Academy, gave the first instruction in the school of the soldier.

Battalion and company officers have been selected as follows: Cadet Lieut. Comdr. Lemly; Cadet Lieut. and Adj. Pieroli; Chief Petty Officer, Hitchcock.

First company: Cadet Lieut., Rawls; Cadet Lieut. (junior grade), McGuire; Cadet Ensign, W. W. Wilson; Cadet Petty Officers, Wille, Northcroft, Saufey and Rountree.

Second company: Cadet Lieut., Borland; Cadet Lieut. (junior grade), R. E. Rodgers; Cadet Ensign, Hill; Cadet Petty Officers, Cloud, Hulung, James and Young.

Third company: Cadet Lieut., Hilliard; Cadet Lieut. (junior grade), Bradfute; Cadet Ensign, Collins; Cadet Petty Officers, Douglass, Shafroth, R. R. Turner and Banas.

Fourth company: Cadet Lieut., Earle; Cadet Lieut. (junior grade), Kaufman; Cadet Ensign, E. E. Wilson; Cadet Petty Officers, Ridgely, B. D. Rodgers, Dreutzer and Stock.

The present fourth or entering class has now reached practically its full strength. It is likely that one or two may be added to the list when all the alternates living at a distance have reported. The full list of the class is as follows:

Alabama, Preston E. Cloud, Walter O. Rawls, Henry G. Donald and W. N. Richardson, Jr.  
California, Richard K. Turner, Richard E. White, Frank E. Johnson, R. McC. Beardsley and C. C. Thomas; Colorado, John F. Shafroth; Connecticut, Francis W. Rockwell, G. W. Hewlett, Paul H. Marion and F. R. Berg.

Delaware, Noble S. Warren, William W. Wilson and F. R. Smith, Jr.; District of Columbia, James H. McCool, Eugene E. Wilson, Guy K. Calhoun, R. L. Hoover and John Pullman; Florida, Edward H. Loftin and John R. Beardsley.

Georgia, Guy C. Barnes, Henry C. Hamilton, Judson L. Hand, Walter J. Rountree, D. H. McDowell and T. H. Jones.

Illinois, John R. Earle, George H. Emmerson, Earle W. Jukes, William K. Page, William E. Pasheley, Harry C. Ridgely, Byron D. Rodgers, George H. Melvin, E. C. Blakelee, J. S. Bradbury, H. A. Wadlington and R. R. Welshimer; Indiana, Blain W. Bradfute, Frank G. Hamilton, Charles H. Nichols, William W. Turner, John W. Gray, William H. Dahne, Jr., S. N. Kraus, J. C. Oswald and C. C. Ross; Iowa, John R. Bell, F. F. Berry, J. C. Jennings, A. C. Kerman, M. J. Peterson and C. A. Schipper.

Kansas, Howard W. Brune, Harold D. F. Burdick, Joseph R. Clark, Hugh J. Knerr, Edward J. Fox, A. F. Webb and E. C. Williams; Kentucky, Richard C. Sanley, Marshall Collins, Charles L. Best, Guy Freeman, J. T. O'Rear and J. G. Robbins.

Louisiana, Eddie J. Estes, Minor Merriwether, Jr., G. A. Dennison and Murphy J. Foster.

Maine, Warrell R. Carter and Edmund R. Norton; Maryland, Frank J. Slinguff, J. L. Poole and F. O. Webster; Massachusetts, Allen Bacon, Joseph J. Broshek, Francis J. Comerford, David F. Ducey, H. W. Boynton and Charles H. Davis; Michigan, Frederick C. Bowerling, Selah LeBounty, James S. Spare, James R. Barry, C. Hunter, Jr., C. O. Paltorth and S. A. Botsford; Minnesota, Herbert W. Batzer, David L. Brown, Howard M. Sommers, Louis J. Pourtales and R. M. Jaeger; Mississippi, John C. Latham, Paul J. Peyton, George Brandt, F. S. Hodges and C. W. Magruder; Missouri, Francis T. Chew, Andrew D. Denny, L. C. Stark, Earl G. Stilwell, Robert E. Rogers, John C. Campbell, F. B. Houchens, H. E. Shepherd, R. P. Waters and C. M. Dolan.

Nebraska, Alexander M. Charlton, Frank J. Wille, Christian J. Reines, Harry P. Letton, Henry D. McGuire, A. Lee, D. C. Patterson, N. B. Rawls and R. A. Berg; Nevada, Tremor Coffin, Harry F. D. Davis; New Hampshire, Elvin F. Cutts, J. A. Nelson; New Jersey, Charles H. Davis, Harry A. Fargus, Alexander Garland, Timothy J. Keleher, Alfred K. Schanze, W. C. Ripley, Lawrence S. Stewart; New Mexico, F. M. Tipton; New York, Paul H. Bastedo, John Borland, Clarence Cappel, Andrew W. Carmichael, Henry L. Chambers, R. W. Clark, Fred W. Kilgrew, Frank W. Sovak, Richard C. White, John H. Everson, J. F. Putnam, William E. Farrell, W. F. Hawthorne, J. N. C. Irish, J. B. Staley, N. R. Vane, Jr., G. W. Wood, Clifford V. Smith; North Carolina, William R. Smith, Jr., Robert S. Young, C. B. Gary, P. L. Holland, L. P. Johnson, W. C. Owen, H. S. Richardson; North Dakota, C. A. Harris, D. C. Laizure.

Ohio, Charles W. Adair, Kirkwood H. Donovan, Thomas J. Madigan, Clyde G. West, Maurice B. Willett, Richard W. Wuest, G. W. Greene, J. L. Kauffman, A. L. Lucas, H. A. Straus; Oregon, James N. Sutton, J. D. Moore.

Pennsylvania, Abel T. Bidwell, Cyrus D. Gilroy, Harry M. Gwynn, Joseph S. Hulings, William B. Piersol, Henry Hall Porter, John L. Schaffer, Ralph G. Walling, Abner M. Steckel, Robert Oliver Baugh, John Erb Becker, D. H. Beeson, J. M. Doyle, A. S. Janeway, M. McGiffin, Jr., P. L. Smith, P. E. Speicher and W. D. Brereton.

Rhode Island, Percy W. Northcroft, Charles Hibbard and W. C. Bartlett.

South Carolina, Kitchen L. Hill, John C. Hilliard and R. S. DeSausser; South Dakota, John F. McClain and Ernest Wheeler McKee; Tennessee, Archibald H. Douglas, Thomas Cecil and William F. Gresham; Texas, Oliver L. Spiller, Hugh

Henry, Schmyl Cochran, Fenelon Cannon, Harry Asher Badt, Grover C. M. McCauley, Haller Belt, John C. Cunningham, D. E. Kemp, B. A. McNeill, W. R. Munroe and A. J. Pennington.

Vermont, H. M. Hitchcock; Virginia, Jules James, Everard K. Meade, Henry E. Parsons, Jacob D. Smith and J. A. Early.

West Virginia, Eugene D. McCormick and Earnest Fisher Buck; Wisconsin, Carl E. Dreutzer, James W. McDonald, Harry W. Cleveland, Michael A. Leahy, Fred C. Belser, W. L. Heiberg, E. C. Lange and L. C. Muller; Wyoming, Douglas C. Gardiner and Franklin H. Fowler.

Presidential, Rowan F. Lemly, Eugene Ames, R. R. M. Emmett, Holbrook Gibson, L. W. F. Waller, Edward Porter Roelker and Thomas Casins Kinkaid.

## FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., July 11, 1904.

On Friday evening the new gymnasium was the scene of the grand ball and reception, tendered by the officers and ladies of this post to the officers and ladies of Plattsburg Barracks, City of Burlington, and the officers who have been in attendance in Burlington at the University of Vermont's commencement exercises. The decorations were purely military and the ballroom presented a fine appearance. The music, furnished by ten pieces of the Howard Opera House orchestra, was most enjoyable. The ball was another of the pleasant affairs which are uniting close bonds of interest and friendship between the officers and ladies of this garrison and those of Plattsburg.

The next morning, Saturday, the ball teams of the officers of each post crossed bats for honors. Heretofore the games have been very entertaining, but attended with very little acedence; this game was a credit to any team. The score was 9 to 4 in favor of this post, but the Infantrymen played a fine game. The line-ups were materially changed, and the batteries for both teams very strong. All during the game only two men were advanced by base on ball. Captain Sturtevant struck out ten men and Lieutenant Lear twelve. The line-up was as follows: Plattsburg, Lieut. Campbell, r.f.; Lieut. Deltach, l.f.; Lieut. Brown, c.f.; Lieut. Duke, s.s.; Lieut. Wilson, 3b.; Capt. Sturtevant, p.; Lieut. Michaelis, c.; Lieut. Ashburn, 1b.; Lieut. Nolan, 2b.; James Brander also played in the field owing to Lieut. Deltach sustaining a sprained thumb. Post, Lieut. Partridge, c.; Capt. McMahon, s.s.; Lieut. Lear, Jr., p.; Lieut. Hopkins, 1b.; Lieut. Forsythe, l.f.; Lieut. Patterson, 3b.; Lieut. Mangum, r.f.; Lieut. Martin, c.f.; Lieut. Bunker, 2b. Umpires, James Brander and Dr. Hopkins.

The officers and ladies from Plattsburg reached the post on one of the finest Lake Champlain steamers Friday afternoon and returned Saturday afternoon. While at the post they were the guests of various officers.

Albert G. Peirce, who died this morning at his home in Burlington, was one of the most prominent men of the city, and the father of Capt. William S. Peirce, Ord. Dept., U.S.A. Yesterday Mr. Peirce was apparently as well as usual and accompanied his son to the station, where he was to take the train for Springfield Armory. At three o'clock this morning he was taken suddenly ill, and his disease is a mystery to the physicians. An autopsy will be held. Mr. Peirce, who was born in Craftsbury, Vt., Sept. 10, 1838, carried on one of the largest agricultural stores in the state, and was also director of several large institutions in the city. Besides his son, Captain Peirce, Mr. Peirce is survived by his wife, Mrs. Della Benjamin Peirce.

Thos. W. W. Brander, 15th Cav., were entertained by Lieut. and Mrs. Frank E. Hopkins, Art. Corps, after their arrival at the garrison last Sunday from a visit in the northern part of Vermont. The mother of Capt. Leroy Eltinge, 15th Cav., Mrs. Lamont Eltinge, and her other son, Orville, of Troy, N.Y., are visiting at the post with Capt. and Mrs. Eltinge. Mrs. Helen Howard, daughter of late Capt. Guy Howard, U.S.A., and Dr. Sue E. Hertz, left Sunday for a visit in New York city. Capt. and Mrs. George C. Martin, 15th Inf., were visiting at the garrison Tuesday afternoon.

Gen. O. O. Howard, U.S.A., retired, had a very unpleasant experience last week while en route from Burlington, Vt., to Asbury Park, N.J., where he was scheduled to deliver an address on "Presidents I Have Known." The General lost his gripack, which contained his clothes, several medals and certain Government papers which will be hard to replace.

Gen. Marcus P. Miller, retired, who is visiting his son, Capt. L. S. Miller, Art. Corps, left Thursday for New York city, to be gone about a week. Captain Miller's cousin, Crosby Miller, who has been his guest, left Tuesday for a visit at Watford, Conn. Payson P. Auld, U.S.N., who has been stopping with his parents in Burlington, on sick leave, is much improved in health and expects to report for duty about July 17.

Rear Admiral Charles E. Clark and family, Rear Admiral F. A. Cook, Lieut. C. F. Hughes and Lieut. S. R. Robison, all of the Navy, comprise the delightful party who have been visiting friends in this State of late. This week they will go to Lake Mansfield, Vt., for a few days' rest.

The overhauling of the tennis courts has been completed, and the entire new foundation of hard mud clay having been laid. Tennis enthusiasts claim that the courts at this garrison now have no rival in the State.

Mrs. Anna Riley and Miss Mabel Atchison, of New York city, are at this garrison awaiting the return of Capt. and Mrs. Julian R. Lindsey, 15th Cav., who are expected to return from the mountains in New York State the latter part of this month. Lieut. Charles M. Bunker, Art. Corps, is confined to his quarters with a sprained ankle. Miss Genevieve Andrews, sister of Capt. L. C. Andrews, 15th Cav., who has been visiting friends in this vicinity, has returned to her summer home at Cliff Haven, N.Y.

The University of Vermont celebrated its centennial commencement exercises in Burlington the past week. Among Army and Navy people, who were inattendants were, Gen. and Mrs. Marcus P. Miller, U.S.A., retired; Crosby Miller, of Berkeley, Cal.; Gen. O. O. Howard, U.S.A., retired; Hon. Charles H. Darling, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Senator Redfield Proctor, ex-Secretary of War; Rear Admiral and Mrs. Charles E. Clark, U.S.N.; Capt. and Mrs. George C. Martin, 15th Inf.; Capt. George J. Holden, 23d Inf.; Capt. William S. Peirce, Ord. Dept.; Lieut. Walt C. Johnson, 23d Inf.; Lieut. J. W. Wright, 5th Inf. The degree of Doctor of Law was conferred on Senator Proctor, as a soldier and statesman, and on Rear Admiral Charles Edgar Clark, U.S.N., who, as captain of the Oregon on the famous passage from San Francisco, and in the battle of Santiago Bay, brought luster to his own name and to the U.S. Navy.

Nearly all the above named officers delivered speeches and were guests at the many fraternity reunions. On Wednesday Troop M, 15th Cav. under command of Capt. Leroy Eltinge, acted as escort for the Governor of the State at the class day and made an excellent showing. Lieut. Col. Alex. Rodgers, 15th Cav., post commander, represented the Military Academy during the exercises.

Miss Henrietta Holmes, niece of Major Curtis B. Hopplin, 15th Cav., who has been the guest of the Major and Mrs. Hopplin for the past few weeks, returned to her home at Chicago, Ill., last evening. Lieut. and Mrs. George T. Bowman, 15th Cav., are entertaining the Lieutenant's sister, Miss Bessie Bowman, of Buffalo, N.Y. Miss Clara Hovey, who has been the guest of Major and



Mrs. Wallis O. Clark entertained the euchre club on Tuesday. The club was fortunate in securing two new members, Misses Clark and Rafferty, as well as in having many guests, including Mrs. Robeson, Miss McLaughlin and Miss Linnetta McLaughlin, Miss Ezekiel, Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Van Alsten. Fortune as well as scientific playing again favored Miss Mertile Williams who won the prize. Miss Williams is one of the most

Two of the leading members of the Philippine Commission is touring the country were visitors at the Fort last week. While here they were the guests of Colonel Gardener, who went to Chicago to meet them and who accompanied them to this place. Alfredo Casero is president of Apinonan, Province of Tayabas, and Gervasio Unson is the secretary of the Province of Tayabas. Colonel Gardener entertained them at luncheon at the Commercial Club, St. Paul, with a view of giving some of the leading citizens an opportunity to meet them. After luncheon the guests were given an automobile ride about the city and were then taken to the Minneapolls where they were entertained at supper by the members of the Minneapolls Commercial Club. These two gentlemen are members of a party of forty educated natives who are visiting this country for the purpose of gathering information regarding the social, industrial and educational conditions which prevail here. They were deeply impressed with the magnificence of this country and were highly pleased with their reception at Fort Snelling and the Twin Cities.



## FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., July 11, 1904.

The 2d Infantry is again together as a regiment, now that the target season is practically over, with the exception of Lieutenants Lauber and Standford who are left in charge of the target camp and range. Doctor Bispham of this garrison is also at the range. Lieutenant Sharpe left the post on July 7 for the target range in charge of fifty recruits.

Among the usual summer visitors at the post are the Misses Mitchell, who are visiting Lieut. and Mrs. H. D. Mitchell; the Misses McCune, who are visiting Capt. and Mrs. J. G. Workizer; Mrs. Chamberlain and Miss Charlotte Chamberlain, who are here for the summer; Miss Marquart; Mrs. Roe and Mr. Roe and Mrs. White, visiting Lieut. A. J. Booth; Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Austin, Mr. Miller and Mr. Wheeler, with Lieut. Col. and Mrs. W. B. Wheeler.

Mrs. A. S. Brooks will leave here soon to join her husband at Fort Bayard. Mr. Harry Browne, son of Major E. H. Browne, who has been attending school at Detroit, arrived at the post last Saturday.

Major and Mrs. N. P. Phister entertained most delightfully Saturday evening, with a garden party for the whole garrison. The grounds were lighted with Japanese lanterns and the music was furnished by the 2d Infantry Band. Miss Nellie Orr and Miss Louise Browne, fascinating in Gipsy costumes, read the palms and told the fortunes of those who thronged about their tent. The evening passed only too quickly and refreshments were served at 11 o'clock. Those present were Colonel Mansfield, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Wheeler and guests, Col. and Mrs. Pope, Miss Pope, Major and Mrs. Browne, Miss Browne, Major Perley, Capt. and Mrs. Marquart, Miss Campbell, Capt. and Mrs. Saffarans, Miss Saffarans, Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln, Capt. and Mrs. Workizer, Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Truner, the Misses McCune, Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Whitman, Miss Orr, Chaplain and Mrs. Prunt, Lieut. and Mrs. Chamberlain, Doctor Siler, Mrs. McCook, Mrs. Brooks, Captain Nixon, Mrs. Chamberlain, Miss Chamberlain, Lieut. and Mrs. Booth, Mrs. Roe, Miss White, Mr. Roe, Lieut. and Mrs. Barber, Mrs. Bispham, Lieut. and Mrs. Mitchell, Lieutenants Jackson, Fleet, Sampson, Bowman, Harris, Chamberlain, Moseley, Ball, Catlin, Lynn, Kay; Mr. Taylor and Lieutenant Weber of the French Army.

Lieut. Paul H. McCook is spending a month's leave in the East; Lieut. F. J. Jackson returned from leave on the 9th; Lieut. W. J. O'Loughlin is still absent on leave. Lieutenant Weber of the French Army is spending a couple of weeks of his leave as the guest of Lieut. G. D. Catlin.

Lieut. and Mrs. Fred VanS. Chamberlain gave a very charming little dinner Friday evening; covers were laid for six. Colonel Mansfield has returned from a short leave. Miss Eleanor Pope has been spending a few days on the post as the guest of the Misses Phister.

The hop last Friday night was unusually well attended, all the young people on the post and a great many of the married people being present. Mrs. Saffarans entertained informally at dinner Friday evening.

## FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., July 12, 1904.

Thanks to Colonel Duncan, our Fourth of July celebration was all that could be desired. The display of fireworks in the evening on the West End parade was extremely beautiful and much enjoyed by the entire garrison.

Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell will tour the Yellowstone on horseback this summer. They left the post Saturday evening. Lieut. H. Erickson has returned to the post after a short visit at Fort Reno. Miss Wilbur, who has been in the post, and Mrs. Straub, returned to her home last Thursday.

The 4th Cavalry Squadron went in camp on the target range last Tuesday. Capt. B. A. Poore and Lieut. K. T. Smith have been named to represent the 6th Infantry in the Infantry rifle competition at Fort Sheridan. Capt. H. Deakney, Capt. R. R. Raymond and Lieut. Arthur Williams will represent the Engineer Battalion in the rifle competition at Fort Riley.

Co. I, 6th Inf., in command of Capt. B. A. Poore, will leave to-morrow for St. Louis, where they will be on duty at the fair for sometime. Lieut. J. H. Page, Jr., also goes with this company.

Lieut. R. W. Parrott is recovering from a severe attack of appendicitis. He was greatly missed during the gayeties of the last few weeks.

## NEW YORK CAMP.

The twenty-third season of the New York camp of instruction near Peekskill closed on Saturday, July 9, with the hauling down of the post flag in the presence of the 71st Regiment, which had assembled and presented arms, just prior to marching to the train, en route to its home station. The regiment, in command of Col. William G. Bates, arrived at camp on July 2, with 555 officers and men, relieving the 9th and 69th Regiments, and the week proved one of the most profitable of the season.

The 71st was very prompt in erecting its tents, which were of brown canvas. With the arrival of the 71st there was also a change among the officers on the staff of Gen. George Moore Smith, on duty. Lieut. Col. Thomas J. O'Donohue, A.A.G., was relieved, and Capt. W. S. Scott, aide-de-camp, took his place. Major Elmore F. Austin, inspector, was relieved, and appointed acting A.Q.M., vice Capt. John R. Hegeman, Jr., I.S.A.P. and A.Q.M., relieved. Major A. H. Abel, inspector, took the place of Major Austin, appointed A.Q.M.

The 2d Battery, in command of Brevet Major David Wilson, which occupied the camp with the 71st, arrived on the grounds at 1:30 p.m., July 3. It spent only one day and a half on its march. Its armory is in the Bronx, and it was thus miles nearer the camp than other batteries. It left the armory at 7:15 a.m. July 2, and proceeded directly to Ossining, where it pitched camp for the night. It resumed the march at 7:15 a.m. July 3, and reached camp in good shape at 1:30 o'clock. The battery had six officers, seventy-one men, seventy-two horses and a dog, Spot, the battery mascot.

Religious services were conducted on July 3 in the mess hall by the Rev. Dr. Edgar Tilton, Jr., of the Collegiate Reformed Church of Harlem, chaplain of the 71st Regiment. Dr. Tilton's text was from Proverbs, xii, 34: "Righteousness exalteth a nation," and his subject was "The Safeguard of the Nation." He also spoke at the services in the Young Men's Christian Association tents in the afternoon. Colonel Bates and Lieutenant Colonel Wells on the evening of July 3 delivered short patriotic addresses to the officers and men of the regiment.

The 2d Battery, under the supervision of Col. N. B. Thurston, began its target practice over the camp range July 5. The range measured 2,500 yards. All four guns of the battery were used. Out of twenty shells fired, three went through the bull's-eye, six passed through the white canvas surrounding it and eleven were line shots close to the target. The shell firing took place July 6, and, after a brief interval, during which the target was changed, the firing of shrapnel began. The firing with shell was better than the shrapnel, but the fault in the latter was due to defective fuses. The shrapnel, which exploded properly, was well timed and spread well.

The battery held standing gun drills and mounted drills, which won for it very high praise.

In its demonstration of advance guard formations, study in advance of the camp tour had prepared the officers for the lecture by Major Frank Jones, U.S.A., had made clear any points concerning which there may have been misapprehensions. The result was most satisfactory work in the principles of security and information obtainable through advance guards. There

was also instruction in Cossack posts and outposts, and pitching shelter tents, and drills in extended order.

The drills were exceptionally interesting, and Colonel Bates all week paid special attention to the extended order formation, that the regiment might have a thorough conception of it. The hospital corps of the regiment had instructive drills under Hospital Steward William D. Woodward, who for six years was in the United States Army Medical Corps. One of the drills consisted of a search on the field for wounded, the mounting of a five foot obstacle with patient on litter, ambulance drill, and instruction with an improvised litter constructed of rifles and blanket. In the search for wounded, men were left upon the ground with tags to their arms indicating the nature of the injury, with such instruction as "transverse scalp wound made by Mauser bullet. Dress and bandage." In the treatment of these patients the ability properly to use the first aid bandage was fully demonstrated.

The work of the regiment, and its discipline in camp, was not only gratifying to Colonel Bates, but also to Gen. George Moore Smith, who watched the regiment closely throughout the week. The camp was kept neat and clean and the sanitation excellent.

The 2d Battery's tour was quite as profitable to them as was the 71st Regiment's. Its drills were well executed, its firing by platoon and battery in the exhibition drills could hardly have been better.

A revolver shooting contest between teams from the 71st Regiment and 2d Battery was held July 8, with Col. N. B. Thurston as judge. The arm was the .38-caliber smokeless powder Colt pistol, over a fifty-yard range, at a Creedmoor target, for a \$5 trophy, which the losers are to purchase. The trophy was won by the 71st. Its score was 155 points against 191 made by the 2d Battery team.

General Smith and staff were much interested in the lectures given by Major Frank B. Jones, of the 9th U.S. Inf., who was stationed at camp throughout the season, and to show their appreciation of his services to the organizations of the brigade which have occupied camp, they presented him with a wrist watch and case. Gen. Joseph G. Story, who has had charge of the installation of camp ever since its establishment, twenty-three years ago, was not forgotten and the officers of both the 1st Brigade and General Roe's staff joined in presenting General Story with a handsome silver loving cup.

Company B, in the early evening of July 8, marched to the Colonel's quarters, and Captain Beckman, acting as spokesman, presented to Colonel Bates, on behalf of the officers and men, a very handsome sword. Both the regiment and the battery departed for their home stations on the morning of July 9.

The officers during the camp season have received the same pay that officers of the same rank receive in the Regular Army, an amount fully 80 per cent. greater than the State would pay them. Besides, their subsistence was furnished them. One-half the expenses of the season have been borne by the National Government. The privates gained nothing financially by the change, as their pay at the Army rate would be less than the State pay. However, the State filled out the deficiency for the enlisted man, so that his compensation reached the \$1.25 a day paid formerly by the State.

## CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.

The two companies of Coast Artillery, under command of Major Hadial A. Hull, are encamped at Fort Terry, Plum Island, July 11 to 16, inclusive. Transportation of troops and baggage to the rendezvous was furnished by the U.S.S. Spring Carroll. The camp is named "Camp Cole" in honor of the Adjutant General. The regular military routine of duty was taken up each day and instruction and practice in handling the heavy guns at the Fort were the principal features of this tour of duty with the Regular troops. Although the officers and men of the Artillery Corps realize the arduous work to be performed in duty assigned them, they are imbued with a spirit of enthusiasm and earnestness that will be productive of the best results and reflect credit upon the state and the whole command.

The Examining Board for the examination of officers for commissions in the National Guard, reconvened and examined 51 officers. The board, consisting of Col. William E. Cone, retired; Col. Lucien F. Burpee, retired; Col. William H. Clapp, U.S.A., I.G., and Major William H. Stark, Cs., have been thorough in their work, being animated by the spirit embodied in a communication from Adjutant General Cole, who said in part: "The result of the inspection made by Capt. Thomas W. Winston, U.S.A., shows that the great need of the Connecticut National Guard to-day is officers. They should be men of standing in the community; of at least fair education; and men who can gain and hold the respect of men, thereby demanding discipline in their commands. He must be a gentleman; a man who will lead men, and gain their respect by force of character and not by being a good fellow. We had better be short of officers than that some who come before the board should be commissioned." A commendable feature of the examination was the eagerness and attention of the officers who came before the board for general information and also the evidence that the several text books had been carefully studied.

## NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

The 56th Infantry and the 54th Infantry, Iowa National Guard, will encamp at Des Moines, July 14 to 21, inclusive. So much of G.O. No. 9, c.s., as fixes the dates for the encampment of the 56th Infantry, the 53d Infantry and the 1st Signal Company is revoked. The 56th Infantry and the 53d Infantry and the 1st Signal Company will encamp at Des Moines, Aug. 18 to 25, inclusive.

Adjutant General Foster, of Florida, in connection with the approaching annual encampment, and in view of the proposed participation by a regiment from Florida in the field exercises and maneuvers to be held near Manassas, Va., enjoins upon all officers in command of troops to use their utmost efforts to bring their commands to the highest state of efficiency possible. He also outlines some instruction to be followed.

The annual State shooting competition for the Penn. N.G., at Mount Gretna, will begin this year on Aug. 8, just one week after the annual camp closes. This early date is named owing to the necessity of selecting a team to represent the State at the National contest to be held at Fort Riley, beginning on Aug. 22. Officers and men of the Pennsylvania Guard, who would like to be picked for the Fort Riley team, and who cannot give the time of their business trip, the Mount Gretna contests and the Fort Riley match will be furnished from the camp.

Brigadier General Schall of Pennsylvania, announces the appointment of Capt. E. Claude Goddard, inspector of rifle practice, 6th Inf., to be brigade ordnance officer, vice Chew, retired; and of Henry Reed Hatfield, late of the 1st Troop, to be brigade judge advocate, vice Paxson, retired.

In celebration of its successful camp tour, the 1st Battery, N.G.N.Y., Captain Wendel, will hold a grand summer-night's festival at Fort Wendel, 194th street and Amsterdam avenue, Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1904. The tickets admitting gentlemen and ladies are twenty-five cents and are payable at the gate. Dancing will commence at 6 p.m. Lieut. S. Elkan is chairman of the committee in charge. The battery will parade as a troop of Cavalry on the afternoon of July 12 at the opening of Pelham Bay Park.

Brig. Gen. O'M. Gillmore, N.G.N.Y., Captain, U.S.A., retired, who commands the 2d Brigade, has issued the following order abolishing the canteen, while his brigade is in camp at Sea Girt: "During the coming encampment of the organizations of this brigade, the establishment of the 'canteen' or places devoted solely

to the issuing of liquor, beer, wines, or other intoxicating drinks, is prohibited." This order is the result of the abuse of the custom of having a stock of drinkables in camp at previous encampments. The 2d Regiment, N.G.N.Y., Col. D. F. Collins, arrived at Sea Girt, N.J., for a week's tour of duty. The 2d and 3d Regiments and the 2d Troop and Battery B, comprising the 2d Brigade, under the command of General Gillmore, will also be in camp this year. The men of the 2d were attired in the new Service uniforms of khaki, campaign hats and leggings. Brigade headquarters were established at the west end of the parade ground and within a short distance of the old Stockton homestead, where Governor Murphy will be quartered throughout the encampment. The Governor's staff occupies a group of tents immediately in the rear of the Governor's cottage. The officers of the Governor's staff in camp this year are Brig. Gen. R. Heber Brinnall, A.G.; Brig. Gen. Richard A. Donnelly, Q.M.; Col. George F. Olcott, deputy Q.M.; Capt. Samuel S. Armstrong, paymaster; Col. Franklin Murphy, Jr., Col. Charles W. Parker, Capt. Walter E. Edge, Capt. Arthur H. Mackie and Lieut. Everett Colby.

The Naval Militia of Illinois, in command of Capt. Samuel Darby, started on its annual cruise July 2, on the U.S.S. Doretha, on Lake Michigan. One division at a time is given a cruise, which lasts a week, and the cruise will continue until September.

A pamphlet giving provisional instructions for field maneuvers, has been prepared under the direction of Gen. A. R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff of the Army, which we refer to under our Army head. Copies can be had upon application to the War Department.

## MARRIED.

DESSEZ-MIDDLETON.—At New York city, July 11, 1904, Miss Lily Middleton, to Asst. Surgeon Paul T. Dessez, U.S.N.

HANCOCK-BATTLE.—At Asheville, N.C., July 2, 1904, Capt. Mortimer Pawson Hancock of the British Royal Fusiliers, and Miss Madelon Battle, daughter of Passed Asst. Surg. Samuel W. Battle, U.S.N., retired.

LANCASTER-ECKLES.—At San Antonio, June 30, 1904, Mr. Clyde V. Lancaster and Miss Kate Eckles, daughter of the late John Wesley Eckles, formerly a captain in the 15th Infantry, and grand-daughter of the late Col. J. S. Mason, 9th U.S. Inf.

MCLEROY-WALLACE.—At San Francisco, Cal., July 13, 1904, Miss Mary Bright Wallace, and Lieut. Gilbert A. McElroy, U.S.A.

WALLACE-QUINBY.—At Morris, N.Y., June 30, 1904, Miss Fay Quinby, daughter of Col. Ira Quinby, U.S.A., to Lieut. George W. Wallace, 9th U.S. Inf.

WELLS-MESSENGER.—At Chicago, Ill., July 5, 1904, Lieut. Charles Wells, 1st U.S. Inf., and Miss Elizabeth Messenger of Chicago.

## BORN.

ARROWSMITH.—At Fort Sam Houston, Texas, July 2, 1904, to the wife of Capt. G. D. Arrowsmith, 26th U.S. Inf., a daughter and granddaughter of Gen. D. J. Craigie, U.S.A.

BRITAIN.—July 7, 1904, at John Hopkin's Hospital, Baltimore, Md., to the wife of Lieut. C. B. Britain, U.S. Navy, a daughter, May Baldwin Britain.

MOFFITT.—At Fort Riley, Kas., July 5, to the wife of Squadron Sergeant Major Moffitt, 4th Cav.

STUBLEY.—At Fort Washakie, Wyo., on June 30, 1904, to the wife of J. N. Stubley, post commissary sergeant, U.S.A., a son, George Beckett Stubley.

## DIED.

BONESTEEL.—At Plattsburg, N.Y., July 9, 1904, Mrs. Charles H. Bonesteel, widow of the late Major Charles H. Bonesteel, U.S. Army, and daughter of the late Gen. O. H. Greene, U.S. Army.

KEENE.—At Chelsea, Mass., July 6, 1904, Lieut. Henry C. Keene, U.S.N., retired.

PIERCE.—At Burlington, Vt., July 11, 1904, Albert G. Pierce, father of Capt. W. S. Pierce, Ord. Dept., U.S.A.

STUBLEY.—At Fort Washakie, Wyo., on June 24, 1904, George Beckett Stubley, the infant son of Mrs. and Com. Sergt. J. W. Stubley, U.S.A.

WERDEN.—Near Reistertown, Md., July 8, 1904, Mrs. Hepra G. Warden, widow of Rear Admiral Warden, U.S.N.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

H. V. M. asks: Can a young man enlist as a private in the United States Army at the age of nineteen if he has the consent of his parents? Answer: The latest regulations are that applicants for enlistment in the Army, must be between the ages of 21 and 35 years. Minors will not be enlisted.

F. M. C.—Under the drill regulations now in print the distance between ranks is forty inches, which would necessitate the rear rank to close to facing distance before executing the movement you suggest. Furthermore it would cause a recount of squads in which case the files would lose their identity at times.

J. A. B. asks: Who is entitled to inspect the guard? Answer: After the guard has been turned out, as a matter of compliment, the commanding officer of the day may signify to the commander of the guard that he desires to inspect the guard. In the same manner would any superior officer to the commanding officer, visiting officially, or an inspecting officer, visiting officially, make known through the commanding officers his desire to inspect the guard. The officer of the guard inspects his guard at stated times, and as often as he may deem necessary.

J. D. F.—The address of the Journal of the United States Infantry Association is Washington, D.C.

CIVILIAN.—The ranking 2d lieutenants of Infantry, according to the latest list were S. H. Hopson, J. H. Baker, E. Caziarc, L. B. Chandler and G. Van S. Quackenbush.

C. C. C. asks: In battalion drill in forming line from such movements as "battalion, left front into line," one instructor contended that of the adjutant and the sergeant major, the nearest to the point of rest, simply posted the first guide while the other went down the line at a double quick to post each of the other guides. The other two instructors contended that the sergeant major or the adjutant who reached the line first posted the first and then the successive guides, while the other officer simply marched with the battalion and took up his post as the last company came onto line. We have been unable to find this point discussed in the book of tactics. In general instructions for battalion drill and in special instructions for different movements, it is simply stated: "the guides shall be posted successively by the adjutant or sergeant major." In this connection it might be well to notice that in the First Heavy Artillery of this State, the former method is used. Answer: The adjutant or sergeant major (whoever is nearest the point of rest), remains on that flank and assists the other in posting the guides in a straight line. Both guides of a company are posted at the same time; that is, the officer posting goes to the rear of the one farthest from point of rest. Under ordinary conditions it would not be necessary for him to move in double time.

EX-SERGEANT.—It is impossible to say how long it will take for the Auditor of the War Department, to settle a claim. There is a large number to examine, and some demand more time than others. It will probably be several months before the new Infantry Drill Regulations are ready.



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## FORT ASSINNIBOINE.

Fort Assiniboine, Mont., July 6, 1904.

On last Wednesday evening, Col. and Mrs. Joseph H. Dorst entertained at dinner Lieut. Col. and Mrs. W. H. Beck, the occasion being in honor of Colonel Beck's sixty-second birthday. The only guests to dine with Col. and Mrs. Dorst, besides Col. and Mrs. Beck, were Dr. and Mrs. S. M. DeLoffre. After dinner the whole garrison was asked to come in for light refreshments, to have the band serenade and express their good wishes to Colonel Beck.

The athletic sports on the Fourth of July were the best seen here for years. The men all did good work under the supervision of Lieut. W. R. Taylor. There was a nice purse subscribed for prizes, amounting to about \$125.

On July 5, the Misses DeLoffre gave a bowling party in honor of their sister, Mrs. DeLoffre, and the visiting young ladies.

General Chaffee is expected on the 10th, and during his visit many brilliant receptions will be given. While here he will be the guest of Col. and Mrs. Beck.

Mrs. Baldwin returned to the post Tuesday, after an absence of several months.

The presence of half a dozen charming visitors is making the good old summer time pass pleasantly for the bachelors.

## THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., July 8, 1904.

The 3d Infantry, Col. T. C. Woodbury commanding, was in camp at the Presidio for a few days before starting for Alaska. Lieuts. Chester J. Stedman and J. R. Bosley, assistant surgeons, will accompany the regiment.

The 3d Squadron, 9th Cav., and three batteries of Field Artillery at the Presidio, started on July 6 for the summer maneuvers at the Henry ranch. On their return the Cavalry will go into the quarters recently vacated by the 18th Infantry, but will leave for the Department of the Missouri in October. Several well known officers will be greatly missed: Lieut. Col. E. A. Godwin, Capt. L. W. Cornish, Capt. J. T. Vance, Capt. J. B. Christian and Lieutenants Rubottom, Fair, Camp, Cox and Kuznik.

Capt. E. A. Fenby, post surgeon at Alcatraz Island, has been assigned to field duty for the maneuvers. Capt. V. A. Caldwell, 7th Inf., reported at headquarters en route to the Philippines. Major J. P. Wisser, Art. Corps, and Mrs. Wisser, are at Santa Barbara enjoying a leave.

Col. S. P. Jocelyn, chief of staff, Major W. P. Devol, Major C. E. Gillette and Capt. S. A. Cloman will be present to make a study of the field maneuvers to be held on the Henry ranch. Capt. Frank E. Bamford, 28th Inf., has joined his regiment from a leave. Lieut. E. P. Rockhill, assistant surgeon, is in command of the post hospital during the absence of Major Stephenson.

On account of the illness of his wife, Chaplain C. C. Bateman, 28th Inf., has asked for a transfer of station, and he will leave for Fort Grant, Ariz., about Aug. 1.

Capt. R. L. Hamilton, 23d Inf., and Lieut. R. L. Collins, 3d Cav., had charge of the recruits that sailed on the

Sherman July 1. Lieut. Col. L. O. Parker, U. S. A., retired, Lieut. Stephen Abbott, Art. Corps, Lieut. G. E. Stewart, 15th Inf., and Lieut. R. F. Brewster, Art. Corps, registered at headquarters the first of the week.

## FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., July 11, 1904.

The Fourth of July was made a holiday as far as possible for the soldiers, on account of the number of vacant buildings in the reservation. No fireworks were allowed in the residences to guard against fire. A number of visitors from the cities came to view the fireworks from Coney Island, across the river from the post.

The famous team of Co. I, 27th Inf., crossed bats with the Highland Rabbits on the military diamond on Saturday and was shut out in a seven-inning game, 5 to 0. The plumbers employed in the post, have been very busy the last few weeks, installing new bath tubs and appliances in the quarters of officers and men. All the quarters will be supplied with enameled iron tubs, replacing the copper-lined wooden ones in use before.

Capt. Saville, 27th Inf., has gone to his home in St. Joseph, Mo., where he was called by the serious illness of his mother.

The Department of the Lakes has granted the request of the post authorities, by sending to other prisons a number of prisoners, serving sentence here in this guard house, thereby relieving the congestion. They will leave very soon, under a guard. There will still remain in the guard house here a total of forty-men.

Lieut. J. E. McDonald, 24th Inf., an old Fort Thomas boy, now stationed at Fort Harrison, Mont., is now home on a leave, visiting his parents in this vicinity.

The post presents a lonely aspect since the departure of the 3d Regiment. There are so few troops present now, only enough to garrison the fort. The band concerts are greatly missed by visitors.

## FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., July 11, 1904.

Gen. and Mrs. William E. Dougherty have been the guests of Major and Mrs. George Bell at the Castle. They are now staying with Mrs. D. D. Mitchell, where they will be until September. Mr. Louis Dougherty of West Point has been in town for a few days. Miss Elizabeth Bowman is visiting her brother, Lieut. George T. Bowman, 15th Cav., at Fort Ethan Allen Vt. Lieut. and Mrs. C. C. Kinney of Fort Leavenworth were the guests over Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fletcher Shuttleworth of Linwood avenue, en route to Fort Thomas, Ky. Mrs. Kinney, who was Miss Taggart, of Watertown, N.Y., visited here frequently and is a great favorite socially.

Miss Aldrich of Delaware avenue, entertained friends at luncheon on Wednesday, and among the guests were Mrs. George Bell, Jr., and Miss Fannie G. Bell of Fort Porter. Miss Aldrich's marriage to Capt. F. W. Kobbé, 21st Inf., will take place in October. Miss Jane Merrow has returned from a sojourn at Niagara-on-the-Lake, and Brantford, Canada, where she was the guest of Mrs. Muir at her beautiful home "Cumberland Lodge." She had several charming entertainments given her. Mr. Josiah Merrow of Galveston, Texas, who returned from abroad on the new steamer Baltic, is the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Lewis Stone Sorley. Mrs. Merrow and son are also visiting Mrs. Sorley. Mrs. Albert H. Chester of New Brunswick, N.J., is spending some time with Lieut. and Mrs. Henry M. Fales. Major E. F. Glenn is expected on Wednesday, to be the guest of Major and Mrs. George Bell, Jr.

Gen. Theodore A. Bingham is now the guest of Mr. Henry A. Richmond at Falconwood, a private club on Grand Island, Niagara River. General Bingham's friends here are equally delighted over his promotion and the fact that he is at last recovering from his severe injuries.

Companies I and M are at Fort Niagara for rifle practice, and Mrs. Packer, wife of Lieut. W. V. Packer and Mrs. Leonard, wife of Lieut. W. R. Leonard, are at Fort Niagara for a few weeks. Capt. and Mrs. L. H. Upton

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are spending some time at Yungstown, N.Y., where Mrs. Upton's father, Judge Miller, of Lockport, has a summer home. Mrs. George Bell, Jr., and Mrs. Townsend of New York, who is the guest of her son, Lieut. G. L. Townsend, were Mrs. Theodore L. Fassett's guests at a trolley ride to Hamburg, where luncheon was served at the hotel there. Miss Fanny G. Bell gave a matinee party last week.

M.B.S.

## WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., July 12, 1904.

The fourth class entered Camp Forse last week and their coming was welcomed by the older cadets, who gladly turned over the privilege of guard duty to the new comers. Cadet Oakes, who was injured by a fall, continues to improve.

Rev. Lyman Abbott addressed the congregation on Sunday. General Mills and family have returned from a visit to St. Louis. Capt. and Mrs. Wilcox left this week, the Captain to take advantage of a short leave before joining his new station. Their departure is sincerely regretted by their friends at the garrison. Dr. T. C. Lyster will join the Panama expedition shortly, to the regret of his patients and friends here.

Capt. and Mrs. Lissak have arrived and have settled in the quarters vacated by Major Hobbs, to whose duties Captain Lissak succeeds. Mrs. Miles and Mrs. Reber are guests at the quarters of Prof. Gordon. Gen. and Mrs. Sumner have been visiting Major and Mrs. Carson.

The West Point representatives of the Y.M.C.A. made a visit to Northfield last week to attend the annual convention.

Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Wallace and Lieut. George W. England, have been among recent guests at the hotel. During the absence of General Mills, Colonel Treat was acting superintendent and during the absence of Captain Coe on leave, Captain Pierce is performing the duties of adjutant.

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#### STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

##### DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

- The Atlantic Division—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A. Headquarters Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A., ordered to command, when relieved by General Corbin in the Philippines.
- (a) The Department of the East—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A., (commanding temporarily.) Headquarters Governors Island, N.Y. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., ordered to command.
- (b) The Department of the Gulf—Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A. Headquarters Atlanta, Ga.
- The Northern Division—Major Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A. Headquarters St. Louis, Mo.
- (a) The Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Chicago, Ill.
- (b) The Department of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A. Headquarters Omaha, Neb.
- (c) The Department of Dakota—Brig. Gen. C. C. Carr, Headquarters St. Paul, Minn.
- The Southwestern Division—Major Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A. Headquarters Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory.
- (a) The Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A. Headquarters San Antonio, Texas.
- (b) The Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A. Headquarters Denver, Colo.
- The Pacific Division—Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. Headquarters San Francisco, Cal.
- (a) The Department of California—Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. Headquarters San Francisco, Cal.
- (b) The Department of the Columbia—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Headquarters Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A., ordered to command.
- The Philippines Division—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Headquarters Manila, P.I. Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A., will relieve General Wade in October, 1904.
- (a) The Department of Luzon—Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, U.S.A. Headquarters Manila, P.I.
- (b) The Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Headquarters Iloilo, P.I.
- (c) The Department of Mindanao—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Headquarters Zamboanga, P.I.

#### ENGINEERS.

Band and Companies E, F, G and H, Washington Barracks, D.C.; A, B, C and D, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.

#### CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Clark, Texas; A, B, C and D, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.  
2d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
3d Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, I, K, L, M, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; C, D and F, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Apache, Ariz.; E, Boise Barracks, Idaho.  
4th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo. The first and second squadrons of the 4th Cavalry will on Oct. 15 proceed to the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., for station. The third squadron will proceed to Ord Barracks, Monterey, Cal., Oct. 15.

5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, C, D and I, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; F, Fort DuChesne, Utah; H and K, Fort Wingate, N.M.; L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; B, Fort Grant, Ariz.; E, G and M, Fort Apache, Ariz.

6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Meade, S. Dak.; I, K, L and M, Fort Keogh, Mont.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment, Chickamauga Park, Ga.

8th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; A, B, C and D, Fort Sill, Okla. Ty.; I, K, L and M, Fort Riley, Kas.

9th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; A, B, on temporary duty at Sequoia National Park, Cal.; C and D, on temporary duty at Yosemite National Park, Cal.; I, K, L and M, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

10th Cav.—Headquarters and first squadron will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., Oct. 15. Troops E, F, G and H will on Oct. 15 proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for station, and I, K, L and M to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for station.

11th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.

12th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Des Moines, Iowa; A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; I and K, Fort Sheridan, Ill., and L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

13th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

14th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

15th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Myer, Va.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

#### ARTILLERY CORPS.

##### FIELD ARTILLERY.

- |                             |                             |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Battery and Station.        | Battery and Station.        |
| 1st. Presidio, S.F., Cal.   | 16th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. |
| 2d. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.   | 17th. Manila, P.I.          |
| 3d. Ft. Myer, Va.           | 18th. Manila, P.I.          |
| 4th. Ft. Myer, Va.          | 19th. Ft. Riley, Kas.       |
| 5th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.   | 20th. Ft. Riley, Kas.       |
| 6th. Ft. Riley, Kas.        | 21st. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.    |
| 7th. Ft. Riley, Kas.        | 22d. Ft. Douglas, Utah.     |
| 8th. Vancouver Bks., Wash.  | 23d. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.   |
| 9th. Manila, P.I.           | 24th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  |
| 10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.   | 25th. Ft. Riley, Kas.       |
| 11th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.    | 26th. Vancouver Bks. Wash.  |
| 12th. Ft. Douglas, Utah.    | 27th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.  |
| 13th. Ft. Russell, Wyo.     | 28th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. |
| 14th. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.    | 29th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. |
| 15th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. | 30th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.   |

##### COAST ARTILLERY.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Company and Station.                        | Company and Station.                        |
| 1st. Ft. DeSoto, Fla.                       | 64th. Ft. Miley, Cal.                       |
| 2d. Ft. Wright, F.I., N.Y.                  | 65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.                  |
| 3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.                      | 66th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.                  |
| 4th. Jackson Bks., La.                      | 67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.                  |
| 5th. Ft. Screven, I.I., Ga.                 | 68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.                       |
| 6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.                        | 69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.                       |
| 7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.                    | 70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.                  |
| 8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.                       | 71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.                      |
| 9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.                    | 72d. Ft. Greble, R.I.                       |
| 10th. San Francisco, Cal.                   | 73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.                        |
| 11th. Key West Bks., Fla.                   | 74th. Ft. Williams, Me.                     |
| 12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y.                      | 75th. Ft. Preble, Me.                       |
| 13th. Ft. Monroe, Va.                       | 76th. Ft. Banks, Mass.                      |
| 14th. Ft. Screven, T.I., Ga.                | 77th. Ft. Warren, Mass.                     |
| 15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.                   | 78th. Ft. Adams, R.I.                       |
| 16th. Ft. Flagler, F.S., Wash.              | 79th. Ft. Banks, Mass.                      |
| 17th. Ft. Washington, Md.                   | 80th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.                    |
| 18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.                    | 81st. Ft. Slocum, N.Y.                      |
| 19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.                     | 82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.                       |
| 20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.                   | 83d. Ft. Revere, Mass.                      |
| 21st. Ft. McHenry, Md.                      | 84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.                    |
| 22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.                    | 85th. Fort Casey, Washington.               |
| 23d. Ft. McKinley, Me.                      | 86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.                   |
| 24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.                     | 87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.                      |
| 25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.                       | 88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.                   |
| 26th. Ft. Flagler, F.S., Wash.              | 89th. Ft. Banks, Mass.                      |
| 27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.                  | 90th. Ft. McHenry, Md.                      |
| 28th. Honolulu, H.I.                        | 91st. Jackson Bks., Md.                     |
| 29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.                  | 92d. Honolulu, H.I.                         |
| 30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.                     | 93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.                      |
| 31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.                     | 94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.                    |
| 32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.                        | 95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.                     |
| 33d. Fort Columbia, Wash.                   | 96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.                     |
| 34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.                     | 97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.                       |
| 35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.                       | 98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.                    |
| 36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.                    | 99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.                      |
| 37th. Ft. Washington, Md.                   | 100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.                      |
| 38th. San Francisco, Cal.                   | 101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.                     |
| 39th. Ft. McHenry, Md.                      | 102d. Ft. Caswell, N.C.                     |
| 40th. Ft. Howard, Md.                       | 103d. Ft. Howard, Md.                       |
| 41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.                       | 104th. Ft. Washington, Md.                  |
| 42d. Ft. Mott, N.J.                         | 105th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.                 |
| 43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.                        | 106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.                   |
| 44th. Ft. Washington, Md.                   | 107th. Ft. Preble, Me.                      |
| 45th. Ft. DuPont, Del.                      | 108th. Fort Casey, Washington.              |
| 46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.                     | 109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.                     |
| 47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.                         | 110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.                      |
| 48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.                     | 111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.                       |
| 49th. Ft. Williams, Me.                     | 112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.                     |
| 50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.                   | 113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.                    |
| 51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.                    | 114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.                     |
| 52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.                      | 115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.                  |
| 53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.                    | 116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.                     |
| 54th. (Torpedo Depot Co.), Ft. Totten, N.Y. | 117th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.                   |
| 55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.                     | 118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.                      |
| 56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.                   | 119th. World's Fair Station, St. Louis, Mo. |
| 57th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Totten, N.Y.       |   |
| 58th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Totten, N.Y.       |   |
| 59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston, Mass.            |   |
| 60th. (Torpedo Co.), Presidio, Cal.         |   |
| 61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.                       |   |
| 62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.                      |   |
| 63d. Ft. Casey, Wash.                       |   |

#### A FATAL ERROR

A man steps into your office, draws up his chair, and talks right into your face. His breath is offensive. Your only thought is how to get rid of him and his business. You cut him short with, "I am not interested."

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is essential to one whose breath is not pure and sweet. Penetrating the little crevices, it deodorizes, sweetens and purifies them, and makes you feel genteel and clean-cut.

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#### INFANTRY.

- 1st Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Wayne, Mich.; A, B, C, D, Fort Brady, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Fort Porter, N.Y.
- 2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Logan, Colo.
- 3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, Fort W. H. Seward, Alaska; D, Fort Davis, Alaska; E and F, Fort Liscum, Alaska; G and H, Fort Egbert, Alaska; I and K, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; L and M, Fort St. Michael, Alaska.
- 4th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg, N.Y.
- 6th Inf.—Entire regiment Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
- 7th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C, D, Fort Slocum, N.Y.; I, K, L and M, Fort Niagara, N.Y.
- 9th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Thomas, Ky.; Co. B, Pekin, China; A and D, Madison Barracks, N.Y.; C, Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.; Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, when relieved by companies of 8th Infantry, will proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky.
- 10th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Fort Wright, Wash.; I, K, L and M, Infantry Cantonment, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. Companies I, K, L and M will proceed to Fort Walla Walla, Wash., for station on Oct. 15.
- 11th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Russell, Wyo.; I and M, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.; L, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; K, Fort Niobrara, Neb. On Dec. 31, 1904, Cos. K and L will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for station.
- 12th Inf.—Address Manila, P.I.
- 13th Inf.—Headquarters, A, B, D, K and L, Fort McDowell, Cal.; C and M, Fort Mason, Cal.; Company I, Fort Liscum, Alaska; Companies E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal. (Company I will be relieved from duty in Alaska in July, 1904, and report to commanding general, Department of California).
- 14th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 15th Inf.—Address entire regiment Monterey, Cal.
- 16th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Companies A, B, C and D, Fort Slocum, N.Y. The 1st Battalion upon its departure from Fort Slocum, N.Y., for the maneuvers at Manassas Junction, Va., will proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., for station upon the termination of the maneuvers.
- 17th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 18th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 19th Inf.—Entire regiment, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
- 20th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 21st Inf.—Headquarters A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; I and M, Fort Lincoln, North Dakota; K and L, Fort Keogh, Mont. The regiment will leave its present station Sept. 30, and proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for station.
- 22d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 23d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Fort Missoula, Mont.
- 25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, F, G and H, Fort Reno, Okla.
- 26th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; E, F and H, Fort McIntosh, Texas; I, K, L, Fort Brown, Texas; G and M, Fort Ringgold, Texas.
- 27th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; B and C, Fort Thomas, Ky.; I, K, L and M, at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.
- 28th Inf.—Infantry Cantonment, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. The 28th Infantry will take station at Fort Snelling, Minn., in September, 1904, with the exception of two companies, to be selected by the regimental commander, which will take station at Fort Lincoln, N.D.
- 29th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, and L, at Fort Douglas, Utah; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Ellas, Texas; Co. I, at Whipple Barracks, Arizona Territory; Cos. K and M, at Fort DuChesne, Utah.
- 30th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; E and F, Fort Logan H. Root, Ark.; G and H, Fort Reno, O.T.
- Porto Rico Provisional Reg't.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, San Juan; E, F, G and H, Henry Barracks, Cayey.
- All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.

#### BANDS.

Engineer band, Washington Barracks, D.C.; Military Academy Band, West Point, N.Y. Artillery Corps Bands—1st, Fort Moultrie, S.C.; 2, Fort Williams, Me.; 3, Presidio, Cal.; 4th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 5th, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Fort Flagler, Wash.; 7th, Fort Adams, R.I.; 8th, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Key West, Fla.; 10th, Fort Banks, Mass.

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## THE DUPONT FAMILY.

The DuPont Powder Works at Wilmington, Del., during our War of 1812 were the sole source of supply for our Army, and its product has been an important factor in every American war since the Revolution and also in foreign wars, the allies in the Crimea obtaining large cargoes of powder from the works on the Brandywine. Besides rendering important service to the country in this way the family established here in 1800 by Eluthere Irénée DuPont de Nemours, has fur-

a handsome stained glass reproduction of the Rock of Gibraltar, illuminated by electricity; and 178 charts, diagrams, photographs, etc., which explain on a large scale the inner workings of the life insurance business. The charts exhibited cover the entire range of life insurance management from organization and administration to the results to policy-holders, mortality experience, medical statistics, etc. The exhibit brings out the fact that at the beginning of 1903 there were over 17,000,000 life insurance policies in force with Ordinary and Industrial companies, as compared with 7,000,000 homes owned

and the exercise of the greatest care and skill in its manufacture have given the product of the Mennen Co. a quality of uniform excellence. For protection against imitations, Mennen's face, the trademark of the Mennen Co., is on the cover of every box of the genuine. All first-class dealers carry Mennen's Toilet Powder, and it is much used by the United States Army and Navy. The fact that eleven million boxes were sold in 1903 is proof of the universal popularity of Mennen's.

## WHERE HIS PAY WENT.

The New York Times publishes the following story, told by General Chaffee at a reception given recently in his honor by the militiamen at Poughkeepsie:

"Not long ago a soldier in the Regular Army stopped me on the street and asked me to lend him a quarter.

"Why, yesterday you received your month's pay, did you not? I asked him.

"Yes," replied the veteran.

"Where's your money now?"

"It's like this," he went on. "I left the post and crossed to New York with that \$15.50. I met a friend and we had dinner. I was mighty surprised when the bill was \$8. Then I bought \$1 worth of cigars, and we went to the theater for \$4. After the theater we went down the Bowery, and I spent \$2 there."

"That's \$15," I replied. "What happened to that other 50 cents?"

"The old fellow seemed puzzled. Finally he answered:

"I must have spent that foolishly."

Messrs. Wilkinson & Fisher of Washington, D.C., send the following list of patents granted June 21: Fuse for armor-piercing projectile, Hiram S. Maxim; pipe-joint, No. 762,872, June 21, 1904; shell-fuse (two patents), Charles P. Watson, Work, Pa.; boat propeller, Frank J. Buzbee, Century, Fla.; speed governor for ship propellers, Charles E. Miles, Pomona, Fla.; steam cleaner, St. Clair Ellis, U.S. Navy; tent-rope slide and grip, Walter S. Logan, Douglas, Wyo.; windlass, Ole L. Larson, Minneapolis, Minn. The following patents were granted June 28: Explosive, Wassily Kirssanoff; explosive compound, Charles M. Hall; ejector mechanism for firearms, Edward Beach; removable joint-pin for firearms, Albert H. Day; sight for guns, Alice M. Andrews; chambered projectile, Charles F. and Henry E. Cowdrey; revolver, Daniel B. Wesson; wind gauge sight for rifles, John T. Peddie; steering apparatus, Elwood E. Taylor; submarine telegraphy, Isidor Kitzsee. The following patents were granted July 5: Firearm, Franklin K. Young; magazine attachment for firearms, Thomas C. Johnson; protecting cap for fuses or projectiles, Karl Wieser; transportable gun with protecting shield offset from the trunnions, Otto Lauber; apparatus for measuring the duration of combustion of powders, Antonino Clolfi; automatic stoker, Peter J. Hamlin.

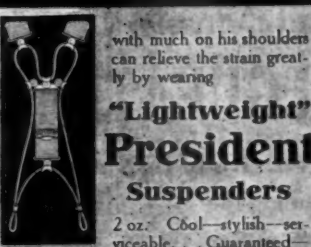


nished to the Navy one of its most distinguished officers, S. F. DuPont, and to the Army two soldiers, one of whom, the father, Henry DuPont, was graduated from the Military Academy in the class of 1833, and the son, Henry A. DuPont, at the head of the class of 1861. That the DuPont family is in no danger of running out is indicated by the illustration which follows, showing the DuPont squad which shot the entire program of the Grand American Handicap: Reading from left to right, Victor DuPont, 3d; Eugene DuPont, Victor Dupont, jr., Alexis DuPont, Eugene DuPont.

## A SPECIAL FEATURE OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Prudential Insurance Company of America has on view at the World's Fair at St. Louis an exhibit of life insurance methods and results which is in advance of anything of its kind hitherto attempted by life insurance companies. The location of the exhibit is in the Palace of Education, where the company occupies a space of 30x50 feet. The exhibit includes a large and beautiful model of the Prudential Home Office buildings, at Newark, N.J.;

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